PART FIRST.

8 PAGES,
72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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STORM SWEPT!

Hurricanes Visit Different Parts of the West.

A Panic at the Hawthorne Race Track in Chicago—It Was a Night of Wind Storms.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 29.—There was a severe storm yesterday morning with the first snow of the season. The wind blew with great force. The front of the Culver building was blown in and other damage done. It is feared there may be damage done to the shipping as numerous vessels are out in the storm.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 29.—A veritable hurricane raged in the city yesterday doing considerable damage and severely injuring seven persons. Telegraph poles and street car wires were blown down and the car service stopped.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 29.—The wind blew great guns yesterday, sweeping the city with a force little less than a hurricane. Considerable damage was caused but so far no casuality has been reported.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 29.—A vessel thought to be the Merchant of Racine was seen to come to anchor about ten miles south of here just before dark last night. After dark her lights indicated that she was dragging toward the beach. The life saving crew with boat and apparatus has gone down the beach and will endeavor to save the crew if the schooner comes ashore before morning. This is altogether the worst gale of the season. Several vessels are due here that were probably headed off the lee shore by the storm.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—A small panic took place yesterday at the Hawthorne race track, precipitated by the wind storm, which became very fierce, while the horses were lining up for the third race. One spectator had his shoulder broken and several were badly, although not fatally crushed. The wind came from the west, and as it reached its height, some of the more timid people in the grand stand left their seats and started for the exits. Then a crazy individual shouted "cyclone," and instantly the panic was on. People rushed pell-mell for the exits, both up stairs and down. Fortunately the crowd in front of the stand had presence of mind enough to shout "go back," and "keep your seats," etc., or the scene would have been far worse. Those who got out by way of the front exits escaped any injury except a general shaking up, but in the stairway leading from the rear to the betting ring there was a bad jam and several were hurt, although none seriously, except a man named Williams, whose shoulder was broken. The strange feature of the storm was that it came out of an almost cloudless sky. It resembled a sand storm more than anything else.

Up in the Auditorium tower Sergeant Frankenfield said the wind was blowing fifty-nine miles an hour: "Yes, we have had it at fifty-nine miles an hour. This is the hardest blow of the year."

The wind blew down a two-story frame house at 4585 Armour avenue, belonging to James Harris. Signs, and especially the political banners suspended across the streets from the various headquarters, had a hard time weathering the gale and some of them did not make it.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 29.—A scow with six or seven men on board broke away from the tug Edward Fisk about five miles off Granite island about 7 o'clock last evening. A heavy northeast gale was blowing and the tug was forced to let the scow go and make for shelter at this port. The tug and scow came from Duluth with a cargo of provisions and about fifteen men for a lumber camp on Big bay. While in there with part of the men ashore the gale came in and the tug put to sea with the scow to avoid being beached. The life saving crew has gone up the shore looking for the scow, which it is beleived, has been beached near Little Presque Isle.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 29.—This side of the state was swept by a furious northwest storm last night. Considerable damage to buildings about the city resulted. One new store on Pine street was blown down and part of Kelly Bros'. factory, at Muskegon Heights, was wrecked. Along the shore of lake Michigan the storm was particularly severe. The schooner Nellie Hammond, from Milwaukee, loaded with 30,000 bushels of wheat, was wrecked against the piers while attempting to enter this harbor. Two of the crew got off in safety but Captain Louis Michealson, of Whitehall was drowned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 29.—The most severe gale that has ever been known on lake Erie at this season of the year blew all last night, and the result is that half a dozen vessels are now aground in the Cleveland harbor and along the shores near this city. Among the damaged vessels are the large steam barges Pontiac, Maruba and W. V. Ketcham, which are all hard aground near the mouth of the Cuyahoga river. The Maruba is leaking badly but her crew have refused to be taken ashore. Thus far no lives are reported to have been lost.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29.—The utmost anxiety is expressed here for the safety of some Montreal steamers overdue at their destinations. The steamship Plassey, from Montreal for Bristol, has not been heard from and is a week overdue. The Allan liner, Montevidean, which was reported disabled off Fastnet Rock, is also a week overdue from Montreal. Her agents have received no word from her.

The dominion liner Vancouver, from Liverpool for Montreal, should have been in Quebec, but is not yet reported in the gulf below.

INDIAN TREATY.

The Red Men Surrender all Right to Devil's Lake Land.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., Oct. 29.—The commission appointed to negotiate with the Turtle mountain band of Indians has finished its labors. It drew up a treaty to be ratified by congress, by which the Indians cede all right and title to lands in the Devil's Lake land district. The present reservation of two townships is ceded to the Indians and permission given to those for whom there is no room on the reservation to take any vacant government land and hold it for twenty years free of taxation. In addition they are to receive $1,000,000, payable in twenty annual payments of $50,000 each, $45,000 of which is to be furnished in supplies an $5,000 in cash. The government binds itself to keep up the schools already established and make provisions for any increase. There are 403 heads of families on the reservations and 1,700 Indians, all told. Of this number 270 heads of families have already signed the treaty and this number will be increased to over 300 before the list is completed. There are six hundred Canadian Indians on the reservation whose claims were not recognized and orders were given to expel them from the reservation. Little Shell, one of the chiefs, with his band of forty, has taken sides with the Canadian Indians and will fight the treaty.

BOUNCED.

General Yoder Summarily Dismissed Commander Michael.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—W. H. Michael, clerk of the senate committee on printing, who suggested the Kersarge reunion at the G. A. R. encampment, who is, or who was lately commander of the Union Veterans' union, a rival association to the G. A. R., of the department of the Potomac, has been summarily removed from his command Gen. Yoder, commander-in-chief of the union. Gen. Michael's offense consisted in issuing an order attacking Cleveland and saying that no veteran could vote for him without approving his pension vetoes and his "vulgar wit," and insults to soldiers' widows and orphans. General Yoder characterizes this order as an arrogant piece of insubordination and a violation of the constitution of the order, and suspends Mr. Michael and orders the deputy commander to take charge of the department.

SHOT BY HIS SON.

A Passenger Agent, White Drunk, Meets Death.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 29.—C. M. Baker, district passenger agent of Kansas City for the Scott and Memphis railroad, was shot and killed by his son, Francis, aged eighteen, at his home in the suburban town of Lonsdale, last night. The boy gave himself up to the police and said his father was beating him over the head with a heavy stick. He got hold of a shot gun for the purpose of fighting his father, who was drinking, and shot him unintentionally. He also stated that his father was in the habit of abusing his family when drunk.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—George C. Smith, assistant general manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad company, has sent $10,000 to the families of the men who were killed in the affray with the Daltons at Coffeyville, Kansas.

HANLON'S SUPERBA.

The Company in a Big Fire at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 29.—The English avenue opera house was totally destroyed by fire this morning. It is supposed a defective electric light wire started the blaze. The loss on the opera house is estimated at $300,000. The insurance is $250,000. The theater was owned by M. A. Hanna and was built about twenty years ago by John A. Ellsler. It was considered the finest theater between New York and Chicago. Gus Hartz, the manager of the theater, sustains a loss of about $25,000 and the Hanlon brothers' whose spectacular play "Superba" occupied the stage this week, lose all their scenery and stage mechanism. The members of the company lost all their costumes.

Another Shipwreck.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Oct. 29.—The big Lehigh Valley line steamer Tuscarora struck on the Lime Kilns last night and punched a big hole in her port side. She is now lying near Bois Blanc island with over six feet of water in her and filling up beyond the capacity of her pumps. Her cargo will be a total loss. The Tuscarora is one of the largest freight steamers on the lakes.

WHILE the Chinese residents of this country are protesting against the indignity of being compelled to have their photographs taken as a means of identification, their attention should be kindly called to a late wrinkle of the World's Fair management at Chicago. Newspaper men who desire to be present at the dedication of that institution are to be requested to furnish the management with two of their photographs, one to be pasted on the ticket and the other to be kept in a gallery for purposes of comparison. In view of this rather remarkable requirement the Celestial seems to have only about half the basis for a kick that the journalist enjoys.

There are 175,000 incandescent lamps used in Paris. They require a horse power of 17,500.

SWEPT BY FIRE!

Twenty Blocks Burned at the Cream City,

Entailing a Loss of at Least $7,000,000—Thousands of People Left Homeless.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—Morning broke on a scene of desolation such as the Cream city has never before witnessed during its corporate existence. Twenty blocks, yesterday covered with magnificent buildings devoted to manufacture, trade and commerce, were a mass of smouldering ruins; and where 500 residences, the homes of 3,000 people, stood, there was nothing save piles of blackened bricks and smoking rafters. The loss in money will probably not exceed $7,000,000, on which there is about $2,500,000 insurance; but the collateral damage, the immense shock to business and the inconvenience and positive suffering entailed upon residents and business men, cannot be computed.

The history of the fire, great as it was, may be briefly recounted as follows: There were several alarms during the afternoon, all of them the result of the heavy gale of wind that sprang up shortly before noon and increased until at 5 o'clock, when it reached a velocity of fifty miles an hour. Between 5 and 6 o'clock there were five alarms and the fire department, including the fire tug, was scattered in various parts of the city, when shortly before 6 o'clock an alarm was sent in from the box at the corner of Detroit and East Water streets. It was for a fire in the Union Oil company's store, at No. 275 East Water street, situated on the west side of the street about midway between Detroit and Buffalo streets, the rear of the store being on the river. The fire originated from an explosion of something in the cellar. Fed by the inflammable stock it soon spread through the three upper floors. It was ten minutes before the first fire engine, coming from a smaller fire some distance away, had reached the scene, and by that time the entire building was in flames. From this point the flames spread until the lower part of the Third ward was burned over, causing a loss of nearly $7,000,000. The insurance is estimated at $2,500,000.

At 2:40 this morning it was announced that the fire was under control, having burned over about twenty squares, destroying about fifty stores and factories and about five hundred residences. Notwithstanding the marvelous rapidity with which the fire spread and the numerous falls of brick walls the injuries and loss of life were surprisingly small, and it is believed that not more than four or five persons lost their lives, although the removal of the debris may disclose other victims. Those known to be killed are: Henry Prudennbruck and Charles Staher, firemen; Mrs Callahan, a widow, and an unknown woman, who was suffocated by smoke. There are many persons at the Emergency hospital. Two of those are seriously injured and may die. There was so much confusion and excitement that no one seemed to go to the morgue or hospitals to seek for injured friends. So many school houses were called into use as temporary hospitals and many injured people are at St. Mary's hospital. It is in the suburbs north of the city on the lake front and the telephone connection has been destroyed. There are none at St. Joseph's hospital.

At the Emergency hospital, on Jackson and Oneida streets, there is the greatest suffering. Wives and daughters are there nursing husbands and fathers and brothers, and the little house is filled with the groans of the sufferers. Out on the walk a score of people are standing shivering in the cold and waiting for a first glimpse at every new arrival. Every cab that drives up is immediately surrounded and there are cries from a score of people. The nurses in the Emergency hospital are brave girls. They go about their work calmly. The smell of chloroform so fills the little house that it is sickening, but the nurses are brave and are working without confusion or delay.

Those who saw the Chicago fire can realize what Milwaukee suffered last night. It was the same thing on a smaller scale. The cold wind was furious last night and before a building had been half burned it would totter and fall, a cloud of burning brands and sparks going up high above the smoke to show the place where it had fallen.

The great flames would reach out a hundred feet or more, enveloping a building for an instant and blow another way by the wind. But a building once touched by the flames would need no further urging, but would flash up in flames, which in turn would leap and ignite the next building. And so the fire swept an, devouring everything. There was so much warning for every one that efforts were made in many places to save articles that could not possibly be moved a hundred yards. There were a lot of threshing machines lined up on Menominee street for instance, and their removal only saved them from the flames an hour or two. Wagons loaded with furniture, stoves and bedding, clothing and various household articles, filled the streets and invariably the horses were headed one way.

The drivers had no particular destination, they simply wanted to get out of the reach of the flames as soon as possible. Every available truck, express and delivery wagon was called into requisition. Occasionally a large load of household goods would be seen moving at a lively rate, propelled by man power instead of horses. Everybody who was in the vicinity seemed anxious to assist those in distress and if the flames had not spread so rapidly much of the household goods along the north line of the fire would have been saved by the willing workers. In spite of all efforts toward saving property, however, many lost everything except the clothing on their backs and the efforts of the charitable will be devoted to relieving those whom the fire has rendered homeless and destitute.

Measures have been taken to stop the depredations of theives who always haunt the scene of fires. The militia are patrolling the district. Fifty members of the Milwaukee Light battery responded promptly to the call for assistance. Nearly as many more in the light horse squadron and enough of infantry to make up a total of 150 men, are on duty. They will patrol the burned district until Sunday if needed. If it is necessary Governor Peck will order out additional troops. The city police are also to be kept on duty night and day, and the police arrangements are excellent. Today's public meetings will undoubtedly make proper provision for those in immediate want and business will be partially resumed. Monday the work of clearing away debris, preparatory to rebuilding, will be commenced. Already many property owners are looking over the ruins this morning and as soon as the bricks have cooled sufficiently to be handled hundreds of laborers will be set to work removing the rubbish and within a few days new buildings will be rising out of the ruins.

Several hundred homeless Third ward people owe a deep debt of gratitude to Manager A. L. Chase, of the Plankinton house. When he learned of the dire distress prevailing among them, he circulated about in the suffering throngs and offered the free hospitality of his hostelry to alleviate their wants. There were 100 large rooms in the Plankinton house and in these were quartered more than 200 of the homeless ones. Not satisfied with the noble act of charity Mr. Chase and Chief Clerk Walsh directed a corps of assistants in furnishing the policemen and firemen with hot coffee and food. The firemen and policemen were told to come to the Plankinton house this morning and partake of the hospitality of that hotel. All the homeless ones will be given free fare at the Plankinton until quarters are provided for them. President B. M. Wiele, of the real estate board, gave notice last night that the rooms of the board would be thrown open for the accommodation of merchants who had been burned out. There are twelve or fifteen desks at the rooms which can be used by the unfortunate business men until they can secure quarters, and Mr. Wiele said that if it was necessary they could remain until spring.

ANOTHER BIG BLAZE.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29.—Shortly after noon today fire broke out in the large brick block at the southwest corner of Seneca and Long streets, and before being put out it had damaged the building and contents to the extent of about $50,000. The block was used for offices and manufacturing purposes and there were a large number of small individual losses. Up to noon over twenty fire alarms had been turned in from different parts of the city. Many of the people are wildly excited over what they believe to be a systematic attempt on the part of fire bugs to burn the town. The chief of police, however, attributes the fire to defective electric light and street railway trolley wires.

AID OFFERED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—P. D. Armour telegraphed to the Northwestern National Insurance company, of Milwaukee, of which he is a heavy stockholder and director, to draw on him at sight for one million dollars, if it was found necessary to do so to pay the losses caused by last night's fire. Mayor Washburn today telegraphed Mayor Somers, of Milwaukee, expressing the city's desire to extend to the Cream City every aid and assistance in its power and the assurance that any calls made upon Chicago would be promptly met by her citizens. The mayor said he would send a message to the council on Monday night recommending that the city take action.

EN ROUTE EAST.

The President's Party Passes Pittsburg on the Homeward Journey.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 29.—The president's train reached Pittsburg this morning at 6:20, having made an unexpectedly good run to that point. None of the passengers were awake on reaching Pittsburg. At 6:40 the train pulled out for its ascent up the western slope of the Alleghenies. Most of the occupants had risen by the time Johnstown came in sight and they viewed the great changes and improvements that had taken place there since the great flood of 1889 with much interest. Breakfast was partaken of while rounding the famous horseshoe curve and Altoona was reached at 9:45, fifty minutes ahead of the limited schedule. If this rate is maintained the train will reach Washington at 4 or 5 o'clock this evening.

Dennis Clary, this afternoon mashed three fingers on his right hand at the Pennsylvania shops. A heavy piece of iron fell upon his hand. Dr. Stemen attended him.

The Rev. V. Updike is entertaining the celebrated Ohio boy evangelist, Rev. Charles D. Mitchell, of Findlay, Ohio.

GIVE IT TO GOD.

Tomorrow is Sunday—Let it Be a Day of Rest and Religious Worship.

Two thousand souvenirs given away by Pastor Northrop at the 7:30 service.

Song service at the City department of the Y. M. C. A. W. D. Page will address the young men. All are invited.

Railroad department Y. M. C. A. Bible study at 3 p. m. The men's meeting at 3:30 will be conducted by Mr. D. W. Jones.

Preaching at the First U. B. church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Y. P. C. U. 6 p. m. B. A. Sutton pastor.

Services at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow morning at 10:30. Topic in the evening at 7:30, "Should Christians Attend Theaters?

Third Presbyterian church.—Preaching by J. M. Boggs, pastor, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

Clarence D. Mitchel, the boy evangelist, will preach at Town hall, South Wayne, at 4 p. m. tomorrow. Go and hear him. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Central Christian church, first door south of corner Wayne and Harrison streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. Moffat, pastor. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting, 6:30 p. m.

Preaching service at 10:30 a. m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m., at the U. P. church in the Lafayette school, but two squares south of Pontiac street. All welcome.

Preaching at the Second U. B. church by the pastor, Rev. I. J. Bicknell. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Y. P. C. E. at 4 p. m.

Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning service, 10:45 a. m.; evening seavice 7:30 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

You are invited to the Berry street M. E. church. Preaching by the pastor, M. S. Marble, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue. At 10:30 a. m., "Apostolic Customs, What Were They?" 7:30 p. m., "A Winning Card;" 2:30 p. m., Sabbath school. Pastor, Edward Matthews.

In South Congregational church, on West DeWald street, Sunday school at 9 a. m., and preaching and praise service, led by Plymouth's choir, at 7:30 p. m. The reader is welcome. Rev. J. Stuart Ainslie, pastor.

Christian Evangelical Lutheran church.—Regular services Y. M. C. A. room. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. S. Nelson, pastor.

English Lutheran services will be held at 7:30 p. m., in commemoration of the "Reformation by Dr. M. Luther," at the Plymouth church, corner of Fulton and West Washington streets. Sermon by Prof. A. Crull. All are heartily welcome.

"The Christian's Motive" is the theme of the sermon by Rev. J. Stuart Ainslie, in Plymouth Congregational church, West Washington street, at 10:45 a. m. Sunday school at 12 m. For the evening service all go to the South church, where the Brookfield praise service will be rendered.

At the Second Presbyterian church, after a discourse on the theme, "Learn of Me," the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. At 7:30 a special service will be given, participated in by the Y. P. S. C. E., consisting of addresses and musical selections.

Evangelist J. V. Updike will preach at 10:30 a. m., corner of Jefferson and Griffith streets, tomorrow. Subject, "Glorious Victory." Sunday school at 12 m. Subject at 7:30 p. m., "Who May Play Cards." Clarence D. Mitchel, the boy evangelist, of Ohio, will assist in the services. Bring your friends with you.

At Wayne street M. E. church the pastor, G. N. Eldridge, will preach at 10:30 a. m. Theme, "Obligation of Gratitude. At 7:30 p. m. the theme will be "The Kingdom of Christ is Pressed Close to the Door of Your Heart." Class, 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:15 p. m.; Epworth league, 6:30 p. m. A cordial welcome to all.

Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran church, corner Clinton and Wayne streets, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor. The morning service, at 10:30, will be devoted to the celebration of the 375 anniversary of the Protestant reformation. Subject: "The Fundamental Principle of Protestantism, Justification by Faith." Sunday school at 2:30. Young people's devotion service at 6:45.

A man from Kalamazoo was in the city yesterday looking for a pair of horses and a butcher's wagon which had been stolen from him the night before.

SOME people live to be old without finding out that one of the great elements of success in life is minding one's own business. Wise man recognize this from the start and succeed. Others never see it and fail.

BOLD ESCAPE.

A Fort Wayne Patient Escapes From the Asylum.

Adam Lannert Escapes From the Richmond Insane Asylum and Boards a Freight Train.

Deputy Sheriff Stoll was down at Richmond yesterday. He went there to take Mrs. Anna Knoble, of No. 30, Wells street, Bloomingdale, to the asylum. While at the asylum Mr. Stoll saw M. N. Webber who was taken to the asylum from here a few weeks since. Webber seems to be recovering and talked quite rationally with the deputy. It is thought that he will be sent back home shortly.

While the deputy was at the asylum a Fort Wayne patient named Adam Lannert made his escape from the institution. It seems that Lannert was out walking with an attendant and both were some distance from the asylum. Lannert said that he wanted to go over to the railroad, not far distant, as the funeral train bearing the remains of Mrs. Harrison was expected to pass through Richmond about that time. Both went over to the track and while there Lannert broke away from the attendant and ran up the track. He was very fleet of foot and soon outstripped his pursuer. About that time a freight train was passing and the insane man eluded the guard. Telegrams were immediately sent out over the country and Sheriff Viberg, of this county, received the following:

"Adam Lannert escaped. Arrest him on arrival and wire me. Notify family."

The sheriff has been keeping a sharp lookout for the man, but up to date no signs of him have been seen. It is more than likely that he got off the train before its arrival here, although the authorities at Richmond are of the opinion that he is making for his old home. Lannert has been an inmate of the asylum about a year.

POISONED.

A Case of Mysterious Poisoning Reported from a German Settlement.

An exceedingly mysterious case of poisoning is reported in the family of William Mazelin, a German, living in a settlement some few miles southeast of this city and not far from Bluffton. It seems that the other morning, Fannie, the fifteen-year old daughter, prepared breakfast. After the meal, which was partaken of heartily by all the family, all the members of the household, the mother, two daughters and a son became alarmingly ill. Medical aid was summoned, but before it arrived Fannie died in terrible agony. The next morning the mother followed, meeting the same fate. The other daughter and the son were not so badly affected by the poison and will recover. The illness and death is attributed to corrosive sublimate poisoning, but in what manner it found its way into the food is unknown. The family have no enemies that they are aware of. The coroner is investigating.

FOOT BALL.

An Important Game this Afternoon Between the Toledo and Fort Wayne Clubs.

The weather is good and sharp today and just the kind of weather for foot ball. The game which is now in progress between the Toledo Y. M. C. A., team and the Fort Wayne Y. M. C. A. boys is being sharply contested. The Toledo boys arrived on the 1 o'clock train and the game was called promptly at 3 o'clock. Both sides are pretty evenly matched. The visitors have recently beaten the strong outing club, of Toledo, and are good players. The Fort Wayne team is prepared, however, to give the Toledo team a hard tussel. The rush line averages a little less than 170 pounds in weight running from Joss, as center 190 pounds; to Johnson at right tackle 150 pounds. There is a good attendance and great interest manifested. The Toledo boys expect to return home this evening.

DIPHTHERIA TALK.

Dr. Porter Thinks Vigorous Measures are Needed.

Speaking of diphtheria to THE SENTINEL again this morning, Dr. Porter said: "I think your article yesterday on diphtheria was timely. What the people of Fort Wayne must do to awaken to the fact that vigorous measures are needed to stamp out this disease, which is a serious epedemic. There are several new cases reported this morning and a number of deaths. We must dispel the idea that the germs are in the air and isolate all patients so as to prevent contact. I am in favor of flushing the sewers and doing anything to promote our sanitary condition.

GRESHAM FOR CLEVELAND.

His Interview With Hon. J. B. White.

(Fort Wayne Dispatch.)

Hon. J. B. White stated to a Dispatch reporter that while in Chicago a few day ago he had an interview with Judge Gresham. Captain White and Judge Gresham are old personal friends and acquaintances. In the course of the conversation Captain White put the question direct to the distinguished jurist whether the newspaper reports were true that he would vote for Cleveland, and the judge unhesitatingly answered that he would cast his ballot for Cleveland.

Last night a heavy wind blew down the tall ash pole in front of Calvin Bowman's place at Aboit station. This pole has had an eventful career and seems to be fated. It took the good republican people of that neighborhood two days to put it up. While it was being put up a team belonging to one of the republicans who came to witness the ceremony, ran away and nearly killed several people and other numerous misfortunes occurred about the same time. The pole seems to be "hoodooed" and it is not likely it will be raised a second time.

LOCAL LINES.

An interesting meeting of the ladies' auxiliary of the city Y. M. C. A. was held last evening.

Miss Bessie Meyer has returned from Bucyrus, Ohio, from a two months' visit with her aunt.

Col. Geary gives a splendid attraction at his museum and theatre tonight and has arranged for an interesting bill next week.

The great melo-drama, "Power of the Press," will be presented at the Masonic Temple Tuesday evening next. The "Power of the Press" has become very popular with play patrons and the performances are heartily applauded by great and constantly increasing audiences everywhere.

Last night's storm was a very severe one and much damage from the high wind is reported from different parts of the city and county. Pieces of roofing were blown from houses, signs torn from the fastenings and a number of windows broken. A number of fine shade trees were also blown down.

Secretary Metcalf, of the city board of health, informs THE SENTINEL that he expects shortly to wage war upon all persons who keep cows and do a dairy business inside the city limits. The doctor will bring the matter to the city council. There is at present an ordinance allowing six cows to one man and the board of health is of the opinion that one cow to a family is sufficient. Many people are engaged in the city in a regular dairy business, and it is thought by the board that milk from these city fed cows is unhealthy. The doctor will try and have the old ordinance repealed and a new one, allowing but one cow, substituted.

A very pleasant surprise party was tendered Dr. H. W. Neiswonger at his home, 29 Calhoun street, last Thursday evening, it being his birthday anniversary. Cards and dancing were indulged in until a late hour, when a dainty luncheon was served, after which his friends dispersed, wishing him many happy returns of the day. Those present were Messrs. and Mesdames John Cline, Fred Felt, T. F. Drake, Postal, I. F. Howey, Mesdames Clarence Bohman, John Hamm, John Boylan, J. H. Kellogg, Hartman, Kickley, C. C. Adams, Misses Bertie Hughes, Minnie and Nellie Phelps, Ida Kickley, Ella Rabe, May Griffith, Dora Nonnamaker and Messrs. J. J. Quillinan, Gaus Griffith, Will Brauen. Many valuable presents were received.

A meeting has been arranged for the evening of November 11, to be held at the Masonic Temple, to discuss matters pertaining to the coming world's fair. Mrs. Sewall, of Indianapolis, one of the four Indiana ladies appointed by the late Governor Hovey on the board of world's fair managers, writes that she will be in attendance at this meeting and expresses the hope that our citizens will take a deep interest in the matter. In her letter Mrs. Sewall outlines the business of the meeting, a part of which will be the appointment of three committees, one to gather industrial statistics of the women of Fort Wayne, another to collect information concerning the associations of women, and another to solicit subscriptions. At a preliminary meeting held in the Aveline house parlors, Mrs. Allen Zollars was appointed chairman and Mrs. Brainard Rorison, secretary. A reception committee was also selected to make arrangements for Mrs. Sewall's coming. The ladies hope that our citizens will join them in the effort to make the meeting at the Masonic Temple, on November 11, an enthusiastic success.

IT will be a pity if the mare Nancy Hanks, that has trotted a mile in 2:05¼, is to be used solely on the race track, where men will admire her only for the money that can be made by betting on her performances. She is only six years old, and, with good care, may last a long time. Every admirer of fine horse flesh will be proud of the results attained by scientific breeding and careful training. Good blood will always make its mark in lower animals as well as in the higher. A horse of such wonderful parts as Nancy has is worth more to the country than to trot around a track in front of ten thousand people whose chief interest is in betting on her. She ought to be used for breeding purposes. In that way her qualities and those of animals of her stock can be transmitted through a long line, and not in a great while the effects of what good breeding will do can be spread far and wide. A good horse has a far higher value than that which mere sporting men put upon him. No animal responds more easily to kind treatment than he. He is often more of a companion than a servant. It is as proper for a road horse to be valued chiefly for his speed as for a draught animal to be estimated for his strength. But if his owner is ready to sacrifice him as soon as he is a second or two below another animal, such an owner should not possess such a horse. Rare animals, in many respects, are like rare men. It takes a peculiar combination of things to produce them, but the pity of it too often is that the commercial price here and now is the chief estimate the world puts upon them.

DULLDOCKETS.

But Little of Interest Being Done in the Courts.

The Circuit and Superior Courts Did Routine Business Today —Other News.

Geo. A. Eager and Abbie S. Knapp have been licensed to wed by the county clerk.

The bastardy case of Lena Iron against Ed. Courdeway has been compromised in Justice Ryan's court.

A man by the name of Bronson, from Michigan, was arrested yesterday for drunkenness and fined.

Christian Witte yesterday took out a capias against Benjamin Reece for an account. Mr. Reece was arrested and Justice France rendered judgment against him for $6.65. Constable Wise, who made the arrest, said that when he had Mr. Reece under arrest at the south depot, he was interfered with by Abraham B. Lorenz. Wise and Lorenz got into a difficulty and Wise arrested Lorenz on the charge of interfering with an officer. The case against Lorenz was continued before Justice France until November 10, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Lorenz went to Justice Wilkinson's court and took out warrants against Constable Wise for assault and battery and provoke. A change of venue was taken and the case will be heard before Justice Ryan on November 10. Both men are well known. Mr. Lorenz is manager for a large fruit nursery and his office is in the Pixley-Long block. He is well known and has made many friends in the city.

Turnkey Lindsay, of the county jail, yesterday arrested Charles Strayer on suspicion, the lad having acted very strangely. He came to this city Thursday evening on horseback and put his pony in the Wayne livery barn on Pearl street. Yesterday he wanted to sell his pony and offered it for $25, and later dropped to $15, but found no takers. Later he succeeded in selling his saddle and told so many different tales as to who he was and where he came from that it was believed he stole the outfit. He claimed to be from Wolcottville, Kendallville, Lagrange, Anderson and a number of other points, always naming a different town. He is now in jail and will stay until the truth is learned. He was stopping at the Irvin house, corner Harrison and Pearl street.

Last evening a young fellow who gave his name as Anderson was arrested upon suspicion of having stolen a horse. He appeared at the Wayne stables, on Pearl street, and wanted to sell a Texas pony at a ridiculously low price. He claimed to belong at Anderson, Wolcottville and a number of other places. The young fellow was put in the county jail and today he sent a telegram to Lagrange, but did not receive any reply. He will be detained a day or so and if nothing is proven against him he will be released.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

More Deaths From the Dread Disease, Diphtheria.

Janette Gillie, the seven-year-old child of James Gillie, of Washington township, died last night at 11 o'clock, of diphtheria. The funeral was held this afternoon at the home at 2 o'clock. Interment at Lindenwood.

The funeral of Louis Passage was held this forenoon at 10 o'clock from the house, No. 181 Jackson street. Interment was held at Hatfield cemetery, seven miles north of the city.

The funeral of Harold Weber will be held tomorrow from the home at 1 o'clock and from St. Mary's Catholic church at 1:30, Father Oechtering officiating.

The funeral of Elihu L. Reynolds will be held tomorrow afternoon from the family residence at No. 132½ Broadway.

Alga Minnerley, the nine-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Minnerly, of No. 155 Shawnee ave., died this morning of indigestion. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon from the residence.

Esther Carter, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Dr. Wm. Carter, of No. 27 West DeWald street, died this morning of diphtheria.

The following deaths were reported by the city undertakers for the week ending Saturday, October 29:

George A. Lerch, nine months, blood poison.

Pancy Luegring, four years, diphtheria.

Child of A. Rieg, stillborn.

Edward Welch, four years, diphtheria.

Levi Passage, sixty years, disentery.

Therese Kramer, eleven years, diphtheria.

Harold Weber, seven days, spasms.

August Wiepert, twenty-six years, dropsy.

August Guettner, one year, typhoid fever.

Jeanette Gillie, eight years, diphtheria.

Alga Minnerly, nine months, indigestion.

Child of C. E. Stults, one day, exhaustion.

Walter G. Pigman, seventy-four years, heart failure.

Oscar J. Wolfrom, seventeen years, diphtheria.

Sarah Wood, thirty years, exhaustion.

Sister Mary Petronilla, twenty-six years, consumption.

Calvan Anderson, seven years, diphtheria.

Elihu L. Reynolds, eighty years, old age.

Esther Carter, fourteen years, diphtheria.

The sunflower bears 4,000 seeds, the poppy 32,000 and the tobacco plant 70,320.

WHAT IS THE MATTER

Time a Halt Was Called Before We Go Farther.

It Is Certainly Most Dangerous Ground We Are Treading.

It Is Time We Looked the Matter in the Face,

And Decided Just What We Had Better Do.

Do Not Delay, For Delay May be Fatal.

What is the matter?

Why do so many people, like Senator Plumb, Senator Zach Chandler, Congressman Ray and Secretary Windham drop suddenly dead?

Only what is the matter with thousands upon thousands of others, brain and nerve exhaustion from overwork, fret and worry and the cares and anxieties of the pushing and bustling age in which we live, and which finally end in the dread paresis, insanity, heart failure, nervous prostration and sudden death.

Men without number are straining their brains and nervous systems in the mad race after fortune and fame, and exhausting their nervous and physical energies, until sleepless nights, failing power, complete nervous exhaustion, paralysis, insanity or death must be the inevitable end unless help from some source is received.

Thousands of women are overworked, exhausted, worn out in nerve force and power until they feel tired all the time, clerks, students, mechanics and laborers from close confinement, long hours, strain upon the nerves, dissipation or other causes, are losing their vitality, and becoming nervous and physical wrecks.

You, reader, are rushing on blindly to sure destruction. You are warned every day and every hour of your impending doom. How? By those strange sensations, that dull dizzy and bad feeling head, that restlessness, irritability and nervousness; by these more or less sleepless nights, from which you wake tired and unrefreshed; by the weak, trembling, cold limbs, by the languor and sense of nervous and physical exhaustion which grow upon you more and more. These are danger signals, and not to heed them is the folly of a fool.

ANDREW H. OLNEY, ESQ.

What is to be done? The answer is plain enough. You are losing your nerve force and power, and running down in strength, energy and vitality. Whatever will restore this lost strength and vigor to the brain and nerves, will put you again in sound health and strength. This is precisely what Dr. Greene's Nervura, the great blood, brain and nerve invigorant will do. As a restorer of nerve force, a builder up of nerve power, vigor and energy, this wonderful remedy has no equal in the world. You can have no idea until you try it of its marvelous toning, strengthening and invigorating effects, its beneficial and healthful action as a brain and nerve restorative. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be purchased at any druggists for $1.

Read what it did for Andrew H. Olney, Esq., of Gibson, N. Y.

"I was broken down with nervous and physical prostration," he says, "before using Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and life was a burden. Now life is joy, and sleep is a luxury compared to it before taking Nervura. I relish my food, and my nervousness has left me; so has the numbness. I wish I could shout loud enough so all the world could hear, and tell them the good this wonderful medicine has done for me. It has made me from a weak, trembling, nervous, irritable man, to one who feels he is on the highway to long years of health and happiness through Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and the blessing of God."

Can you do better than to use it?

Especially as it is not a patent medicine, but the prescription and discovery of the eminent physician Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th street, New York, the most successful specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases in this country. He can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE

CHICAGO

TO

Kansas City & Omaha

KIRK'S

DUSKY

DIAMOND

TAR SOAP

Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.

Cures

Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.

Removes and Prevents Dandruff

AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP.

Best for General Household Use.

WAH KEE & CO.,

—Importers of—

Fine Teas, China and Japan Goods.

Fine Laundry Work.

No. 8 West Wayne Street,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1892.

OUR CIRCULATION.

State of Indiana, Allen county, ss:

Personally appeared before me, clerk of the Allen circuit court, Jos. F. Evans, business manager of the Fort Wayne Daily Sentinel, who makes oath that the actual number of copies of The Daily Sentinel delivered to subscribers and sold to newsboys and news agents during the week ending Oct. 22, 1892, was as follows:

Monday, October 17	3,939
Tuesday, October 18	3,985
Wednesday, October 19	3,947
Thursday, October 20	3,941
Friday, October 21	3,910
Saturday, October 22	3,962
Total for the week	23,674
Average for the week	3,945

Jos. F. Evans.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1892.

D. W. Souder, Clerk.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—Grover Cleveland, of New York.

For Vice President—Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Claude Matthews, of Vermillion county.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Mortimer Nye, of Laporte.

For Secretary of State—Capt. Wm. R. Myers, of Anderson.

Auditor of State—John Oscar Henderson, of Kokomo.

Treasurer of State—Albert Gall, of Indianapolis.

Attorney General—Alonzo G. Smith, of Indianapolis.

Reporter Supreme Court—Sidney R. Moon, of Rochester.

Statistician—William A. Peelle, of Indianapolis.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Harvey D. Vories, of Indianapolis.

Supreme Judges: Second district, J. N. New, of Vernon; third district, James McCabe, Williamsport; fifth district, Timothy O. Howard, South Bend.

Appellate Judges: First district, George E. Reinhard, Indianapolis; second district, Frank Gavin, Greensburg; Third district, Theodore P. Davis; fourth district, O. J. Lotz, Muncie; fifth district, George W. Ross, Logansport.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress—Twelfth district—Hon. W. F. McNagny, of Whitley county.

JOINT SENATORIAL TICKET.

For Joint Senator, Allen and Whitley counties—Cummig Bird of Allen county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Representatives to legislature—John F. Rejahn, gh, Charles Dalman, Samuel M. Hench.

Sheriff—Edward F. Clausmeier.

Treasurer—Edward Beckman.

Prosecuting Attorney—Hill B. Colerick.

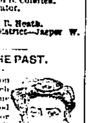
Surveyor—Charles Branstrator.

Coroner—Dr. M. Harrod.

County Assessor—Stephen B. Heath.

Commissioner for First District—Jasper W. Jones.

THIS DAY IN THE PAST.



ELLET.

1492 Columbus landed on the fourth island, of which he said: "There came thence a fragrance so good and soft of the flowers or trees of the land that it was the sweetest thing in the world; I believe there are here many herbs and trees which would be of great price in Spain for tinctures, medicines and spices, but I know nothing of them, which gives me great concern; there are flocks of parrots which obscure the sun, and other birds of so many kinds that it is wonderful;" he did not, however, find the gold or the great king he had been led to expect.

1618 Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded; born 1552.

1656 Edmund Halley, astronomer, born; died 1742.

1740 James Boswell, noted for his biography of Dr. Johnson, born; died 1795.

1795 John Keats, poet, born in London; died in Rome, 1821.

1828 Thomas F. Bayard, statesman, born in Wilmington, Del.

1862 Charles Rivers Ellet, young naval hero, died in Bunker Hill of exhaustion by arduous services in front of Vicksburg; born 1843; son of the inventor of steam rams.

1885 General George Brinton McClellan died at Orange, N. J.; born 1826.

TONIGHT.

MASONIC TEMPLE—The Comic Opera of "The Spider and Fly."

CARPENTERS' UNION—Regular meeting.

WORLDS MUSEUM—A new play and curio hall attractions.

The cool fall winds are here.

Foot ball has got a pretty good hold on Fort Wayne.

Hallowe'en parties will be in order next Monday night.

It is less than two weeks now until the presidential election.

The North Manchester Rays of Light has donned a handsome new dress.

J. M. Robinson addressed a democratic meeting at Mingo, in Lagrange county, last night.

Ireland presents two candidates for the laureate succession—Thomas De Vere and Timothy Daniel Sullivan.

Hickory poles are pretty numerous in Fort Wayne. They have been erected in many different parts of the city this fall.

The Decatur papers compliment W. P. Breen very highly for the eloquent address which he delivered in that city on Columbus day.

Trouble is brewing in Hayti. It is said the time for a revolution in the Black republic is ripe, for the treasury is full of coin from the abundant harvest of coffee. President Hippolyte's enemies are secretly plotting for his overthrow.

Italy as well as the United States is passing through the excitement of a political campaign at the present time. The elections there will be held one day ahead of ours, November 7 being the date fixed. The great question before that country is one of retrenchment in national expenditures.

Poor Milwaukee, without a moment's warning and within the short space of a few hours, many of her best business blocks were burned to the ground and hundreds of private residences completely destroyed. It was a dreadful fire and was somewhat of a reminder of the great fire in Chicago in 1871.

David Dudley Field, the great constitutional and international lawyer of New York, has donated, through his friend and associate, the Hon. John Randolph Tucker, his entire library to the Washington and Lee university, in which Mr. Tucker is professor of international and constitutional law. It consists of over 10,000 volumes.

In its relation to public morals the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union at Denver is an important event. As the natural conservators of sobriety in the home and family, the women of America exert a tremendous influence in the work of temperance reform. They are the natural foes of all those evils which vitiate and demoralize society. The quiet influence which they exert as wives and mothers has greatly neutralized the power for harm inherent in the saloon.

The State board of election commissioners has received estimates of the number of votes that will be cast in each precinct in the state at the coming election. They have been coming in slowly in response to a request sent out by the board some days ago. The last was received Monday and enabled the secretary of the board, Mr. Stein, to complete his tabulated statement showing the estimate made in each county. The total vote in the state is estimated at 540,878, or sixteen thousand greater than the vote cast for the presidential candidate in 1888, when it amounted to a few more votes than 524,000. It is thought to be about as correct an estimate as can be made at this time.

The marked abatement in the deaths from cholera at Hamburg during the past few weeks is due to the use of percedate, a new remedy introduced by Dr. Richard Weaver, under the direction of Drs. Lauenstein and Stecker and others, in the Seamen's hospital. The remedy was previously tested in London on animals, and was backed up by the recommendations of Sir Edward Clark and other eminent physicians, who held that percedated crystals dissolved and the solution injected under the patient's skin was quite harmless to human life. It is claimed that in the first stages of the disease ninety-five out of 100 persons can be saved. In the malignant form 79 per cent. can be saved. This remedy is generally used there now for all maladies of microbic origin.

John Chinaman as a Fisherman.

A complaint comes from California that the Chinese are ruining the fishing in San Francisco bay. Particularly is the shrimp business affected. Paying only four hundred a year in licenses the Chinese fishermen send across the Pacific one million pounds of shrimps annually and half as much dried fish, flounders, soles, etc. Great quantities of young fish are caught in their nets that are set all the year round, the result of which is that the bay is being gradually emptied of the grown fish. This of course is in violation of the law, and the authorities are beginning to bestir themselves. The Chinese fishermen, it seems, are extending their operations along the coast. Their camps dot the shore from the Sacramento river to Redwood slough. The boats used by them are regulation junks with a lateenlike sail. On shore the fishermen have their boiling tanks and drying houses. The fish and shrimps are put up in two hundred pound bags. Mud, dirt and slime and seaweed are boiled with the shrimps, as though it were all an integral part of the product. No attempt is made to separate the filth from the food either at the boiler tanks or in sorting sheds. Fishing in the bays, the state authorities often find Chinese craft with no license aboard. The crews on these boats do the most damage to spawning fish. One of the finest spawning grounds for sole and flounders and smelts in San Pedro bay has been totally devastated by the rapacious yellow fishermen.

Bacteria in Hailstones.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin recently received some observations by A. C. Abbott upon the bacteria found in the interior of large hailstones which fell during the storm of April 26, 1890. Care was taken to exclude all organism except those brought down from the altitude where the hail was formed. The number of organisms observed ranged from four hundred to seven hundred to the cubic centimeter. The majority represented only a single species—a short, thin, oval bacillus—though several other undetermined species were observed. These observations suggest possibilities. Medical men are often asked to account for the origin of sporadic cases of disease well known to be contagious—scarletina, for example—where the source of infection is impossible to trace. A cyclone may have swept through an infected region; clouds of dust containing the bacillus of the disease in question may have been carried to a height, borne along for hundreds of miles, incapsuled in hailstones or raindrops, and brought again to the earth in a location favorable to their growth.

As a weapon of defense the editorial watch is not to be despised. It is generally one of the good substantial kind and serves with equal facility the offices of time piece and bludgeon. This was demonstrated a few days ago by the editor of a Charleston (Ga.) paper who was attacked on the street by a stranger, who wanted satisfaction for something that had been printed about him. The journalist had neither pistol nor cane, but he was equal to the emergency. Jerking his big silver watch out of his pocket and holding it by the chain he used it as a slung-shot, and aimed it at the other fellow's head. The assailant was dumfounded by this singular weapon, and after one glance at it took to his heels and disappeared.

A committee of senators has been investigating cigarette smoking. As a result they make a report to the United States senate that they deem cigarettes of any kind injurious, particularly to youths. They urge that congress should prohibit the importation of cigarettes and forbid their sale or manufacture in the District of Columbia and the territories. This should be taken as a suggestion by those states that do not already prohibit the sale of cigarettes to boys.

A lately-discovered letter, written by Charles Dickens while arranging some private theatricals, has this characteristic passage: "I am terribly out of spirits this morning owing to the great difficulty I and the stage carpenter experience in making moonlight, which is a much more troublesome task than we anticipated." Had Mr. Dickens employed the services of a Kentucky mountaineer the result would have been more satisfactory.

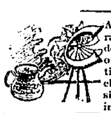
A Tennessee inventor has patented a guage for determining the age of horses. The device consists of a steel plate, having a tapered body portion, one of its longitudinal edges being marked by lines and figures. By applying the scale to the teeth of the horse its approximate age is said to be determined.

A Knoxville (Tenn.) liveryman fell off a bridge and landed on a pile of rocks, a distance of fifty feet, while intoxicated. He "escaped without injury, but got mad because his watch case was broken." There are some people in this world who never know when they are well off.

LESSONS IN SCIENCE.

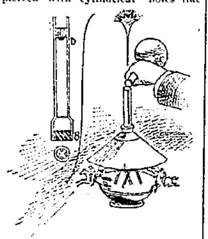
SCIENCE WONDER WORKERS FOR THE FIRESIDE.

An Astonishing Experiment Which Can Be Made with a Potato and a Lamp Globe—The Hydraulic Horse Race—The Imitation.



Carve out of a raw potato a cylinder of the diameter of the upper portion of a lamp chimney of good size and about an inch tall. Then with a quill toothpick pierce in this cylinder four cylindrical holes oblique with relation to the axis of the large cylinder. Our picture shows you the place and direction of the holes. Then take the chimney and close the largest end with the potato thus prepared.

At the top of the lamp chimney fit on another potato cylinder, or a cork pierced with cylindrical holes like

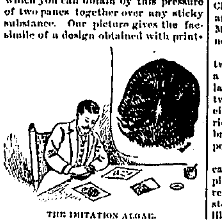


THE HYDRAULIC HORSE RACE.

those below, but this time each hole must have each axis vertical and not oblique. Then, through a vertical hole in the center, pass a string to suspend the apparatus. Catch this string below the cork by passing a match through it. Attach the upper end of the string to a nail in the ceiling, or to the chandelier which hangs above your center table. Meantime put a lamp shade over the glass chimney and force it down to the largest part; then suspend all around the shade little horses and riders cut of paper.

Place a bowl on the table, directly under the lamp chimney, and pour water into it through the chimney's upper end. This will set the apparatus in motion at once. The water passes through the holes in the cork at the upper end, fills the tube and runs out at the oblique orifices in the potato. The whole thing then begins to turn with great rapidity, and you have a hydraulic racing match before you. The little horses and riders will move around merrily.

When you pull apart two panes of glass which were stuck together by syrup or copying ink you will notice that the viscous liquid is spread out over each pane, so as to form very delicate and artistic arborescences, like the impressions of fossil algae. You will be surprised at the number of beautiful and graceful designs which you can obtain by this pressure of two panes together over any sticky substance. Our picture gives the facsimile of a design obtained with printer's ink. An impression can readily be taken from these designs on the glass, which may be varied at will by moving the panes in various directions.



THE IMITATION ALGAE.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Described by a Journalist Who Knew Her Well.

The Empress Eugenie, says Henry Labouchere, was by no means a bad woman, but she was a singularly foolish one. Brought up by a mother who was little more than an adventuress, occasionally living in Spain, and often roaming about Europe, she became strong-headed and narrow-minded, with all the superstition of a Spaniard, and with all the tolerance of a lady who has lived much at Continental watering places.

The Emperor fell in love with her, and married her. He himself was a dreamer, but amiable in his relations, and as honest as was consistent with his interests.

His surroundings were thoroughly bad. They were, in the main, men who were more fitted to be billiard markers and card sharpers than to be invested with power in a State; shady financiers, and women who would have been more at home in the demi-monde than in a court. France, with all her wealth, was in her hands, and they picked and stole to their hearts' content. The Empress did her best to whitewash this.

IN THE HAREM.

An Interesting Chapter on a Famous Turkish Institution.

The Sultan of Turkey finds no pleasure in being the possessor of a number of wives. If he were allowed to consult his own tastes he would have one wife only, and would do away entirely with his harem, which, however, he is that this delicious food fish is likely to find a much wider distribution in a fresh state than ever before. Late dispatches from Victoria, B. C., announce that a cold storage system has lately been completed by San Francisco parties for the Cunningham cannery on the Skeena river. Into these refrigerators the fish are placed as soon as taken from the water and subjected to a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. Here they remain six or seven hours, and are then removed to another room with a zero temperature, where they are held some two weeks, and then hermetically sealed in cases for shipment. The general introduction of cold warehouses adjacent to the fishing grounds is destined to effect a notable change in the salmon industry, enabling canners and others to utilize the heaviest runs, instead of being restricted in their catch to the number they are able to use up from day to day. The fish may now be caught in larger quantity and stored in cold rooms for future treatment in the intervals between large "runs."

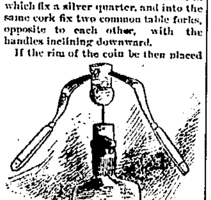
Saccharin in a New Role.

This new substance is growing in importance in proportion as new uses are being discovered for it, and this is of constant occurrence. The fruit-preserving industry has been hitherto checked by the association with microscopic organisms attached to the skin of some fruits, and which, when brought in contact with cane sugar, is apt to ferment the latter. To prevent this chemical action, fruit bottlers have found it necessary to add an excess of sugar, or to raise the fruit to a high temperature, to kill the germs of fermentation. Both processes are attended with injury to the flavor of the fruit, and it has been recently discovered that this result can be prevented by the use of saccharin. When used alone it is claimed that perfect sterility is secured by simply raising the temperature of the bottled fruit to 180 degrees Fah. for about two hours and a half. The proper porportion of saccharin for this purpose is one and one-fourth ounces to four gallons of water. It is claimed for this process that it preserves the flavor as well as color and form of the fruit better than the old method of preserving with sugar. This discovery comes to us so well indorsed that we hope those of our readers who are interested in the subject will test it and report results. If it is all that is claimed for it is a discovery of no little importance, or, at least, is worth trying.—Confectioners' Journal.

The Spinning Coin.

Take a wine or porter bottle and insert in the mouth a cork with a needle in a perpendicular position. Then cut a nick on the face of another cork, in which fix a silver quarter, and into the same cork fix two common table forks, opposite to each other, with the handles inclining downward.

If the rim of the coin be then placed upon the point of the needle it may be turned around without any risk of falling off, as the center of gravity is below the center of suspension.



THE SPINNING COIN.

SCIENTIFIC DROPS.

The latest word of science concerning shooting stars is that they are fragments of shivered comets.

Tornadoes originate in the tropics, and are chiefly found in five localities, the West Indies, Bengal bay and the Chinese coast, north of the equator, and in the South Indian ocean, off Madagascar, and in the South Pacific, near Samoa.

Some one has estimated that twenty-two acres of land is needed to sustain a man on flesh, while that amount of land sown with wheat will feed forty-two persons; sowed to oats, eighty-eight; to potatoes, Indian corn and rice, 176 persons, and planted with the bread-fruit tree, over six thousand people could be fed.

Portland cement will not do for caulking the joints of greenhouse pipes. Alternate layers of oakum and red lead, well rammed in, is the proper stopping, and does not crack or shrink like cement would; and again, Portland cement, even if it answered in other respects, would give too rigid a joint.

The German method of electrotytic bleaching, lately introduced, differs from all others, the textile or other material to be bleached being passed between rolls serving as anode and cathode respectively, the electrotyte being used for the purpose of saturating the fabric itself. According to this arrangement several pairs of rollers may be used, the anode and cathode being alternately the upper, so that both sides of the stuff are subjected to the action of the products of electrotysis.

The results of the recent prolonged life and efficiency test of the incandescent lamps of ten different American makers, made in the electrical laboratory of the Ohio State university, showed that the mean candle-power of the lamps rated at 16 did not exceed 14.5, says the Engineering Magazine; that the candle power falls off with use approximately at the rate of 10 per cent for each 200 hours; that the life of 96 out of 127 lamps exceeded 1,100 hours, and that the average initial efficiency was 4:2; after 600 hours 5:6, and after 1,200 hours 7 watts per candle-power.

The Whistling Tree.

The celebrated musical or whistling tree is found in the west Indian Islands in Nubia and in the Soudan! It has a peculiar sharp leaf, and pods with a slit or open edge. The wind passing through these gives out the sound that has given the tree its odd name. In Barbadoes there is a valley filled with these trees, and when the trade winds blow a constant moaning sound comes from it, which, in the still hours of the night, have a very weird and unpleasant effect upon those who hear it.

Painted Mummies.

Herr Heinrich Brugsch has given an account in the Vossiche Zeitung of his find of painted mummies at Hawara, says the London Court Journal. There is nothing novel in this. We have even more astonishing lady mummies in England, painted mummies that walk and talk—sometimes they even sing; so mummy-like!

Tennyson makes the list of burials in Westminster Abbey 1,173.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V.—OCT. 30—GOSPEL PREACHED AT ANTIOCH.

Golden Text: A Great Number Believed and Turned to the Lord—Acts 11: 19-30.

Introductory.—The conversion of the Gentiles at Antioch was probably very nearly simultaneous with the conversion of Cornelius at Cesarea. The work continued through some years, 40-43. The famine was A. D. 44-45; beginning the latter part of 43. Paul preached in Antioch during 43-44, and he with Barnabas reached Jerusalem (ver. 30) about the time of the Passover, April 1, A. D. 44. Antioch was the capital city of Syria and was 300 miles north of Jerusalem.

I. The Gospel Spreading Among the Greeks.—Vers. 19-21. 19. "They which were scattered abroad." The history now turns back for a moment to chapter 8: 1-4. A. D. 37. "Upon the persecution that arose about Stephen." The efforts to destroy the gospel were made the instruments of spreading it further. "Traveled as far as Phenice." The strip of coast about 120 miles long and 20 broad, extending from the river Eleutherus to a little south of Tyre. "Cyprus." A large island in the Mediterranean about 60 miles from the coast of Palestine. "And Antioch." One of the three greater cities in the civilized world. "Preaching the word." They fled from persecution, but not from their work.

20. "Some of them were men of Cyprus." Hellenistic, or Greek-speaking Jews, who had become Christians. "Spake unto the Grecians." To Gentiles as well as Jews. "Proclaiming." Proclaiming the good news.

21. "The hand of the Lord." A sign of divine approval on this extension of the work among the Gentiles. "And a great number." The first large addition of Gentiles to the church. "Believed . . . turned unto the Lord." "Believing" is the root, and "turning" is the fruit.—Abbott.

II. Spiritual Aid From Jerusalem.—Vers. 22-24. 22. "Then tidings of these things came." Probably after the report of Peter concerning Cornelius. "The church which was in Jerusalem." The oldest and strongest body of believers. "They sent Barnabas." He would confirm and instruct them. Barnabas was a native of Cyprus, a Grecian Jew and a Levite.

23. "When he came and had seen the grace of God." Barnabas was a good man, and, looking for good, found it. "Was glad." Tell me what gladdens or grieves a man, and I will tell you what manner of man he is.—Abbott. "And exhorted them all." This was the especial gift of Barnabas. "That with purpose of heart." With the will and affections. "They would cleave unto the Lord." They had much to endure for Christ's sake.

24. "For he was a good man." Not merely honest and upright, but generous, kindly, loving and conciliating. "Full of the Holy Ghost." Endowed with power by the Spirit. "And of faith." According to his faith it was done unto him. "And much people was added unto the Lord." A natural consequence of goodness, faith and the power of the Holy Ghost.

III. Paul Joins Barnabas at Antioch.—Vers. 25, 26. 25. "Then departed Barnabas." There was much work to be done. "To Tarsus, for to seek Saul." Implies diligent and anxious search.

26. "A whole year . . . with the church." Enlarging and training this church which was to be a center of great missionary operations. "And the disciples were first called Christians." Generally believed to have been a name bestowed by the Gentiles.

IV. The Famine Foretold.—Vers. 27, 28. 27. "And in these days." During the residence of Barnabas and Saul at Antioch. "Came prophets." The Hebrew word is from a root meaning to boil or bubble over.

28. "One of them named Agabus." The same man appears in 21:10. "Great death throughout all the world." To a Jew these words meant throughout Palestine. "Which came to pass in the days of Claudius Cæsar." Claudius Cæsar reigned from A. D. 41 to 54. Josephus mentions a famine which prevailed at that time in Judea.

V. Material Aid to Jerusalem.—Vers. 29, 30. 29. "When the disciples" from a general spontaneous impulse. "Every man according to his ability." This is the true rule of giving. "Determined to send relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judea." Most of the early Christians were probably poor.

30. "Sent it to the elders." The leaders and officers of the church. "By the hands of Barnabas and Saul." Saul's second visit to Jerusalem.

FEMININITIES.

Ten per cent of the population of India are widows.

A Maryland widow set a bear trap and caught a young man.

A boy aged 15 and a girl aged 13, both of Stuttgart, Germany, fell in love. It didn't agree with them, so they drowned themselves.

He—Goodness! Eleven o'clock! How time flies when we're together, dear. She—Doesn't it, though? I know of nothing like it, except when I am shopping.

Jeannette—Does Miss Boardman get her lovely complexion from her father or her mother? Gladys, sweetly—From her father. He's in the drug business.

Swedish women are said to excel in wood carving, lithography, modeling, decorative painting and art embroideries. For many years a woman has been the engraver of medals in the royal mint at Stockholm.

LONDON OARSMEN.

Getting Very Picturesque in Their Attire.

You should see the picturesqueness of garb in which men indulge now on the river, writes a lady correspondent from London. It is quite delightful. I only wish it would spread to the rest of their clothing, and that our eyes might be refreshed in every-day life by glimpses of positive color instead of the endless neutralities of masculine garb. Sashes of vermillion, yellow or scarlet are used instead of belts. A silver belt has even been seen encircling a manly form propelling a punt. We fancy we can trace the influence of the Venetian gondoliers in some of this.

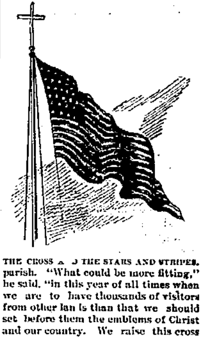
Only yesterday we met a boat manned by a youth and girl, evidently brother and sister, both dressed alike so far as color went. The girl was in white serge, with a neat white shirt and tomato-red tie, white straw hat and band matching the tie.

The brother was in white flannels with tomato-red sash, tie and hat-ribbon. They were managing a sail between them with considerable skill, and looked delightfully young, bonny, happy and picturesque.

CROSS AND AMERICAN FLAG

The Two on One Staff in a Chicago Catholic Church.

A most unique and beautiful ceremony was performed recently at a Chicago Catholic church. It was the erection of a flagstaff surmounted by a cross directly under which floated the stars and stripes. The idea originated with the Rev. Father Hishen, the priest in charge of the Holy Cross parish. "What could be more fitting," he said, "in this year of all times when we are to have thousands of visitors from other lands than that we should set before them the emblems of Christ and our country. We raise this cross in a true catholic spirit. Not particularly is it intended for the sign of our church, but in the spirit of truest and broadest Christianity. With this we raise the glorious stars and stripes to show the world that our love of country and religion go hand in hand. This staff will be in plain view of the thousands who will travel to and from Jackson park next year, and its wedded signs of spiritual and physical welfare seem to me most fitting at such a time."



THE CROSS AND THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The Cholera and Royalty.

Prince Carl, who had intended to visit Schloss Panker in Holstein in order to enjoy the shooting there, which is excellent, has given up the idea at the wish of his financee, the Princess Margarethe, on account of the cholera, all the seaside resorts on the Mecklenburg and Schleswid-Holstein coasts being filled with Hamburg people who have fled from their homes.

The reason that the Grand Duches of Saxe-Weimar left Heligoland so much sooner than she had intended was that the island had become full of Hamburg people, and her physicians did not think it safe for her Royal Highness to remain there.

Lincoln Tea cleanses the system effectively, dispells colds, headaches, and cures habitual constipation.

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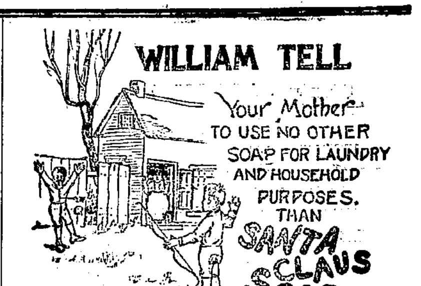

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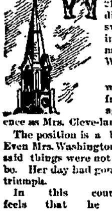
WHITE HOUSE DAMES

BRILLIANT WOMEN WHO PRECEED MRS. HARRISON.

A Stubborn Fate Seems to Have Guarded Their Destinies—Their Pathways Not Strewn with Roses—Interesting Reminiscences.

[Special Correspondence.]

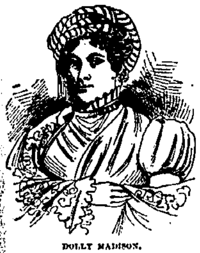


WASHINGTON, OCT. 21.—It is hard to discover just what sweetness there is in the position of mistress of the White House.

There are few women who secure from it such an agreeable experience as Mrs. Cleve-land had.

The position is a big sugar plum. Even Mrs. Washington complained and said things were not as they should be. Her day had gone by to enjoy her triumph.

In this country every boy feels that he is just as likely as any other youngster to feel the Presidential lightning, and that he has just as good a right to grow up with the anticipation of filling the White House chair as any other man; but with girls it isn't like that. There are few girls who build air castles labeled White House, for their own occupancy. There hasn't been so much glory and joy in it that young women aspire to it.

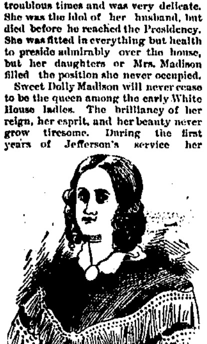


DOLLY MADISON.

The first President's wife is better known to the nation than any of her successors, except women who have reigned since the inauguration of modern newspaper methods. Mrs. Washington's chief difficulties in the position were the vexing questions of etiquette that annoyed the first administration, and her age, which prevented her entering into the pleasures of her position. She was a woman who had thrice been a mother, yet was childless, and was twice widowed. The thirty months following Washington's death was almost tragic, and ended in her death in an attic. She was greatly broken by her husband's death, and never entered the room where he died. It was the custom in the family to close for two years the room in which any member had died. Washington's apartment was closed and Mrs. Washington retired to the attic and stayed there till she died. She never had any fire in the winter, and never seemed to mind the summer heat. She had only her cat for company, and fell into a deep melancholy.

Mrs. John Adams lived in famous days and had the honor of being the first mistress of the White House. Probably Mrs. Adams really received as much satisfaction and happiness out of her reign as any first lady has. But she thought she had a great trial in the unfinished condition of the mansion, and the shifts she had to resort to in living in it. Mrs. Adams lived to be 74 years old, and was then carried off by a fever. Mrs. Jefferson lived in troublous times and was very delicate. She was the idol of her husband, but died before he reached the Presidency. She was fitted in everything but health to preside admirably over the house, but her daughters or Mrs. Madison filled the position she never occupied.

Sweet Dolly Madison will never cease to be the queen among the early White House ladies. The brilliancy of her reign, her esprit, and her beauty never grew tiresome. During the first years of Jefferson's service her life was unclouded happiness, but before the Madisons left her skies had been clouded. She saw the British burn the capital, and she herself escaped at the last moment, carrying the declaration of independence in her bag. Dolly held more dazzling court than ever, but she had to know that the administration was aspersed in a way that must have been bitter to the brilliant and beloved queen. Her later years were very unhappy. Her son ruined her fortune, so that when she died, more than fourscore years old, she had long held that "There is nothing, nothing in this world worth caring for."



MRS. POLK.

Mrs. Monroe tried to do her best, but she was overpowered by Dolly Madison's brilliancy, and her health being extremely delicate, she gladly gave up everything, lived in retirement, and after the first year of Monroe's administration was rarely seen, and when once out of the White House she lived as a recluse for five years, when a sudden illness proved fatal.

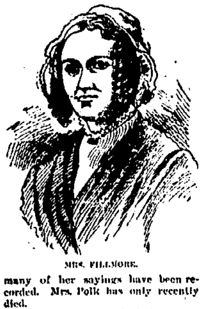
Mrs. John Quincy Adams was fairly happy in the White House, and managed to make her husband's administration popular socially, but she had to realize that her husband was not an idol of the people, and that his irritable independence of character did not tend to make him more so. This did not tend to make his administration at home happier, and Mrs. Adams only got along by rigidly abstaining from meddling with politics. She conducted herself very shrewdly, but her life in the White House was not so smooth as to be a subject for envy.

Mrs. Jackson never reached the White House. No woman was ever the subject of such a bitter contest in American politics, and her early life and the twice solemnized marriage of the couple were used for campaign effect. After the election had been settled, and while preparing for the inauguration, Mrs. Jackson overheard the story of the marriage repeated in coarse language, and the word "bigamist" applied to herself. The phrase struck her down. The excitement brought on heart disease, and for sixty hours she lay in agony, struggling for breath. The President never left her till she gained ease, and then, after he had kissed her and bidden her good night, she suddenly yielded to the disease. Mrs. Jackson shrank from the White House life. She had always been opposed to her husband holding office. She was homely in speech, in costume and manners, and if it had not been for the marked attentions Gen. Jackson paid her she might have been taken for a servant. To see the pair dance was something grotesque, and she was keenly conscious of the contrast with Jackson which she presented.

Van Buren was a widower years before his election, and Mrs. William Henry Harrison found her reign cut short by the untimely death of her husband.

Mrs. Tyler was standing in the shadow of death when her husband was elected and she went to the White House with a heavy heart. She only appeared twice in general society and in the second year had a second and fatal stroke of paralysis. One very delightful feature of modern White House life the public owes to her. It was she who first introduced music into the Presidential grounds.

Mrs. Polk was admirably adapted to lead Washington society, in which she had had previous experience, and she has come down to the world as one of the most popular mistresses of the White House. She was witty, and many of her sayings have been recorded. Mrs. Polk has only recently died.



MRS. FILLMORE.

Mrs. Zachary Taylor had bitterly opposed her husband's nomination. "It is a plot to take him from me," she said, and looked forward to the public claim on him with dread, and declined to have anything to do with public receptions or hospitalities of the Executive mansion. Mrs. Bliss, the newly married daughter, led the White House affairs and became a social power. When the President died Mrs. Taylor knew that her words had been prophetic, and after the pompous funeral was over, she would not linger a day nor ever speak of the White House or Washington afterward.

Mrs. Fillmore probably did what no other retiring first lady has ever done. Mrs. Pierce, who succeeded her, was heartbroken over the death of a child, and Mrs. Fillmore remained to give her welcome and smooth her way. Then the Fillmore's went to Willard's hotel, and Mrs. Fillmore died before the month closed.

In the same accident in which her son had been killed Mrs. Pierce had been injured, and her life in the mansion was never very cheerful. She always took her place when dinner or levees were to be held, and her departure was regretted by both parties. Consumption made her an invalid, but she lived for some time after leaving the White House.

One President's wife did dream when a girl of the White House. She used to talk of her future as if it were all mapped out before her. She was to be a President's wife and queen it over the White House. No President's wife has been much unhappier than she was, but she survived it all, and lived many years after leaving the House.

For the White House has been, when all's told, a place of good omen. Its mistresses, if they have not found its pathway strewn with roses, have been under the guardianship of a kindly fate that has watched their steps and kept them from harm. Only one, and she long before under the seal, has met her end in the mansion. If precedent counts, there are bright skies over Mrs. Harrison.

ALBERT WHITESIDE.

He Could Talk with Them.

A French paper proposes that a Parisian of the true type should be sent out to the center of Africa on a revival expedition to that of Mr. Garner, of Virginia, who has gone to that dark country to study the language of the monkeys, and to communicate with them. There must be a trifle of sarcasm in the proposal to send a Boulevardier of the true type to talk with the monkeys and exchange thoughts upon the topics of the day with them.

Didn't Give the Usual Tips.

One of the sporting incidents at St. Pancras station in London on the morn before that which ushered in this year's sporting was the frequency of the disputes between the sportsmen and the cabmen who brought them and their baggage to the station. The porter who relates this, to him, curious fact, said: "Yet they looked like the regular lot, but times may be hard with them."

[illegible] English health officer recently received the following note from one of the residents of his district: "Dear sir: I beg to tell you that my child aged eight months is suffering of measles as required by Act of Parliament."

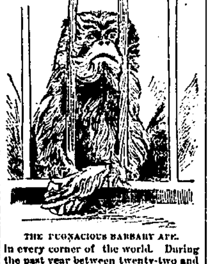
SEEN AT THE BIG ZOO.

A WALK THROUGH LONDON'S FAMOUS GARDEN.

Some Well Known Members of the Community—How the Animals are Fed and Otherwise Cared for—An Affectionate Python.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, OCT. 14.—London has the largest and the finest collection of animals in its Zoological gardens of any city in the world, and ample space for it is found for it in a park—Regent's park—which is much smaller than our Central park. It is managed by the Zoological society, a private corporation. Every animal has a handsome and suitable dwelling place, and may indeed consider its lot a fortunate one when cast in the Zoological gardens in these days of shooting at everything in every corner of the world. During the past year between twenty-two and twenty-three thousand beasts, birds, fishes and reptiles were exhibited there. The time is not far distant, says the superintendent of the gardens, when many species will be extinct in their native places and survive in their London home only.



THE PUGNACIOUS BARBARY APE.

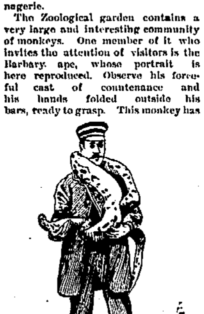
In the garden at present there are only four elephants—two Asiatic, which were brought from India by the Prince of Wales, and two African, one of which was sent to the Queen by the King of Abyssinia, and turned over to the gardens by her.

The African elephant, it is well known, is not so intelligent as his Asiatic brother, but much injustice has, nevertheless, been done to him. He is not without intelligence, and is at least as docile and good tempered as the other. Jumbo, the largest elephant ever seen in this country, had most agreeable manners when he was in good health, and he was an African.

The London elephants lead a very active and useful life. During the year 1892 they have carried 100,974 children and young persons. This keeps them in good health and provides instruction and amusement for a vast population. That morose and homicidal elephant, Tip, at the Central park, would probably ameliorate in temper if he knew the joys of innocent social intercourse, as his British relatives do.

The great London beast garden does not boast a more interesting hippopotamus family than the Central Park menagerie. There are three of them, a male, a female, and a young one, born in 1877. The latter and our own Fatima are probably the only living hippopotami that have been born and bred in captivity. Many were born and died in London and other places before this young one was raised. The birth of a young hippopotamus is, next to that of an elephant, the most interesting and delicate event that can happen in a menagerie.

The Zoological garden contains a very large and interesting community of monkeys. One member of it who invites the attention of visitors is the Barbary ape, whose portrait is here reproduced. Observe his forceful cast of countenance and his hands folded outside his bars, ready to grasp. This monkey has a habit of snatching eyeglasses. The first time he took a pair he endeavored to fit them on his nose as the owner had done, but he found that he was not built for this purpose and smashed them. All that have come into his hands since then have met with a similar fate. He is a very powerful, active animal, of a restless and dissatisfied disposition. It is necessary to keep him in a cage of his own, as he once wrought considerable destruction among the other monkeys. He is possessed of very sharp teeth, powerful arms and remarkable agility. He flourishes in the open air.



THE PYTHON'S FAVORITE.

Most of the other monkeys, though not of a peace-loving disposition, are less blood-thirsty, and live together in a great cage, where continually they make merry. They appear to have a much better opportunity to develop their humorous faculties in these gardens than in Central park. Visitors can feed them with proper things and play with them through the bars. They are carefully watched by the attendants. No person with eyeglasses, however, should go very near them, as the monkeys are apt to snatch at ment. A young woman with an attractive hat, moreover, is always liable to be despoiled.

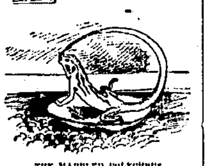
Jim, the African chimpanzee, who, of course, has a place of his own, is an interesting inhabitant of the menagerie. He is young, and the directors, in their task of educating this near relative, have a heavy responsibility. A mirror has been provided for his entertainment. At first he endeavored to go behind the glass and find the monkey who was making faces at him. Now he seems to take a quiet pride in gazing at himself.

An Indian python of great size is remarkable for the regard which it shows for its keeper. This snake is a heavy burden for a man even when its body is arranged about him in the most convenient manner. Keeper Tyrrell feeds this reptile, and it not only distinguishes him from other men, but displays something like affection. Few others would like to submit to its embraces as he does.

The marbled polychrus, a rare and curious lizard, with a tail three times as long as its body, and which it throws into graceful curves, is an interesting inhabitant of the menagerie. It is a native of Trinidad. It is supplied with insect food. Another curious inhabitant is the chameleon, which has trees in its London home in order that it may display its power of changing color.

The penguin, a stout bird with a very large stomach, which walks upright on very short hind legs, is a great favorite with old and young. This bird, though apparently of slight intelligence, is handsomely attired and companionable. Prince, a rock-hopper penguin from New Zealand, is one of the best known members of his species at the Zoo, and is permitted occasionally to walk abroad. The penguin, being unable to run or fly, is easily killed in its native state, and men destroy it without cause or object.

The sloth is an animal so constructed that the only locomotion it can accomplish with ease is crawling on the lower side of a tree branch. There is a specimen in the London gardens of Hoffman's sloth, a native of Panama. This creature is voiceless, and passes its life without social recreation of any kind. It prefers to live in the thickest of the forest, where it subsists entirely on leaves and fruit. Having stripped one tree of its foliage it climbs another and does the same with that. It is of small size, but its strength is so great in proportion that a man can with difficulty detach it from a tree. It appears to be a small and poor relative of the bear.



THE MARBLED POLYCHRUS.

This is a merely a glance at some dozen members of the most interesting animal community in the world.

VICTOR GARLAND.

ENGLISH BOY MINERS.

The Terrible Life Which They Lead in the Black Country.

"Why are so many miners queer about their legs?" was asked one of their number the other day. "It is because we have been racked and strained with overwork when children," he answered. "Take my own case. I was set to work in the pit hauling trolleys when I was a lad of 10, and for these thirty-five years I have spent my days underground. I have worked under all kinds of conditions, but, heavy or light, at best the miner's life is a hard one.

"There are nigh 50,000 lads under 15 years working in coal mines in England. I have had to hew coal in seams 1 foot 10 inches to 2 feet thick lying for hours on my side, all but naked, in some inches of water, and under a sort of shower-bath from the roof, picking and shoveling as best I could. This is not the sort of place to sit down and take a lunch or dinner in, as we work on, except for having a sup of cold tea or a bit of bread and butter, till it is time to leave the pit. And I have been in other mines so full of gas that the trail of the safety-lamp left a blue flame behind as you moved the light. Coal-getting is not an easy job, sir." I readily admitted that it was not, and from my own limited observation of the miner's life in the pit I accepted the accuracy of this description.

BITS OF NATURAL HISTORY

A convention of German horse butchers is to open a restaurant in Berlin to educate the upper class to the use of horse flesh as food.

The most recent trustworthy investigation is that of M. De Chatelier, who fixes the effective temperature of the sun at 12,000° Fahrenheit.

As a man was sailing on the bay near Snakalum, Wash., a salmon trout, fourteen inches long jumped from the water and landed in the boat.

Stockings made from human hair are worn by Chinese fishermen as the best preventive of wet feet. They are drawn over ordinary cotton stockings, being too rough for putting near the skin.

At Farmington, Me., the other day a cat captured one of a flock of martins which had their nests in a little house provided by the owner of the feline and was making off with the dainty morsel. Attracted by the piteous cries of the bird, its mates came to the rescue, alighted upon pussy's back, and pecked, scratched and screamed so furiously that she was soon glad to drop her prey and escape indoors. Then the purple martins held a great rejoicing, noisily chattering over the salvation of their mate.

A few years ago there was a man in Devonshire who had six or seven very corpulent daughters. When asked how many children he had, his answer was generally something of this kind: "I have three boys and about thirteen hundred weight o' girls."

MASHERS OF GOTHAM.

A CLASS OF BEINGS WHO INFEST ALL BIG CITIES.

Their Manners and Methods Being Investigated by the Police of the Metropolis—Becoming an Undesirable Place for That Class of Citizens.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The most contemptible of beings who pose as men is the full-blown masher. This is the forcible way in which Police Superintendent Byrnes gives his opinion of a pest that is rapidly increasing in numbers in this city, and for which the police have orders to keep a sharp lookout.

It has always been the pride of the police department that New York was so effectively patrolled that a woman was always safe from insult day or night so long as she behaved herself properly, but certain recent occurrences have proved that this is by no means the case.

That the police were in no way to blame for the plight in which pretty Mrs. Mundorf, the wife of the Broadway florist, found herself one day last week, is plainly evident, however, as the man Norwood, or Morrison, was not an old offender and was therefore not under suspicion or serveillance. As soon as Mrs. Mundorf turned on the fellow and began belaboring him with her umbrella an officer was quickly on hand, and the offender was hauled off to the police court, where Judge Ryan sentenced him to pay a heavy fine.

Had he been a professional masher he would more than likely have been warned off Broadway by the first policeman he met.

The man who has probably made the closest study of the masher in all his guises and who knows the largest number of them by sight is Officer "Tom" Gallagher, who has for years patrolled the post on the west side of Broadway, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second streets. The constant streams of well-dressed women who make of this short strip of Manhattan island a daily parade ground are looked upon as fair game by a certain class of well-dressed loafers, who spend their entire time strolling up and down watching for, and often making, an opportunity to force upon some one of them their odious attentions.

The old habit they had of collecting in groups at street corners and in front of cigar stores, cafes and hotels have been broken up as a result of special orders from headquarters, and Capt. McLaughlin has taken great pains that, so far as the Tenderloin Precinct is concerned, no gangs shall congregate.

In order that this rule shall be carried out to the strict letter many innocent people are made to suffer. On pleasant evenings upper Broadway is the favorite strolling place for leading horsemen, who are apt to form in groups along the way while discussing the points of some of the day's racing events; actors and men of other professions and callings meeting one another stop to chat on genial topics, but all are forced by the new rule to keep on the move by the watchful bluecoats.

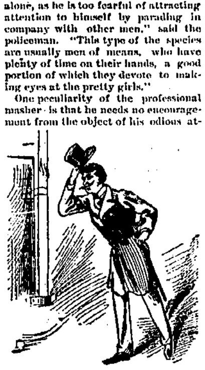
"We often offend respectable people," said a Broadway officer, "but it is the only way to hold the masher element in check."

The other kind of masher besides the one described is something of an artist in his way, and as a rule succeeds in keeping out of the clutches of even the most alert policeman.

This class of masher stalks abroad by day, arrayed, like Solomon, in all his glory, and by his boldness and persistency makes himself a terror to respectable women.

"The professional masher works alone, as he is too fearful of attracting attention to himself by parading in company with other men," said the policeman. "This type of the species are usually men of means, who have plenty of time on their hands, a good portion of which they devote to making eyes at the pretty girls."

One peculiarity of the professional masher is that he needs no encouragement from the object of his odious attentions, as his all-consuming vanity leads him to believe that no woman can resist his charms. No amount of contemptuous glances from his indignant victims has the slightest effect upon his blunted sense of manhood, and instead of deterring him they spur him on to renewed efforts.



A TYPICAL MASHER.

"There is but one way that a woman can protect herself from these fellows, and that is to absolutely ignore their presence," said an old police officer. "As soon as a woman shows the masher that she is conscious of his advances his conceit makes him think that he has made an impression. If, however, she persists in appearing utterly oblivious of his existence he will, at last, unless he is exceptionally bold, desert the chase."

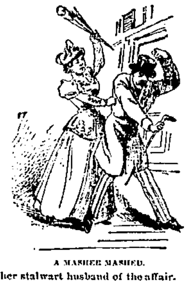
Should he, however, go so far as to speak to her or attempt to join her, the best plan to be pursued is to put up with his insolence until a policeman comes in sight.

According to the officer the reason that so many of these fellows are able to pursue their contemptible calling with practical immunity from punishment is that all respectable women have such a dread of a scene. They have a horror of appearing as a complaining witness in a police court, and are willing to put up with almost anything rather than appeal to the law for protection.

It will doubtless be the source of much satisfaction to the victims of some of these contemptible creatures to hear of the punishment which one of the most offensive and persistent of their number received recently at the hands of Police Inspector Williams.

It seems that Mrs. Williams, the inspector's wife, had been selected as a victim of one of these well-dressed loafers, who, in spite of her determined efforts to ignore him, persisted in staring and smiling at her every time she passed down Broadway on her way to the shopping district.

At last the fellow's insolence became so intolerable that the lady informed her stalwart husband of the affair.



A MASHER MASHED.

The next fair day Mrs. Williams started for Twenty-third street, with the big inspector, in ordinary garb, at a convenient distance in her wake. As Twenty-fourth street was passed the masher appeared in view, airily twirling his cane and looking as if he owned the town. The instant he saw his victim he pulled himself together, and with a self-satisfied air greeted her with a beaming smile.

It was the masher's last smile for several days, as eye witnesses of the scene which followed declared that the inspector hit him a right-hand-swing that landed him sprawling somewhere near the center of Madison square.

When the surprised masher finally picked himself up he started east at a gait that would have made a professional sprinter green with envy, and when last seen by the crowd of delighted and amused witnesses to his downfall he was making a bee-line for the dock at the foot of East Twenty-third street.

Broadway, however, is far from having a monopoly of the masher element. Harlem's thoroughfare, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, is a favorite field for their operations, and the police of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth precincts are kept busy breaking up the gangs that gather there on every pleasant evening.

In the down-town districts Grand street and Fourteenth street are most infested with the pests.

"I would rather catch a masher at his tricks than capture a burglar red-handed," said Capt. Adam Cross of the Eldridge Street Police station.

One thing is certain, the day of the masher is over in this city, so far as the police are concerned, for the order has gone forth that they are to be hauled in on sight.

VERE THOMPSON.

SCENES AT NAZARETH.

The Old Home of Jesus Christ as It Is To-day.

(Special Correspondence.)

JERUSALEM, Oct. 1.—The climb to Nazareth is long and tedious, especially on horses already tired, but the view is glorious, including both the Mediterranean and the Sea of Gallilee, and a wide outlook in every direction. Nazareth is a beautifully situated town, nestled in the midst of hills, is clean when compared with the other towns, and has a street arrangement peculiar to itself, the water running through the middle and leaving a narrow path on the sides for pedestrians, who must take good heed to their steps or suffer from wet feet.

It is a Christian town, the most Christian to appearance of any in the land, for it has not only a Greek church, but a Roman Catholic church and school, a Protestant church, under the care of an English missionary society, and an orphan asylum, also in English hands, and a very attractive home for the little ones.

Many places are pointed out in connection with the early life of Christ—the carpenter's shop of Joseph; the well where Mary was accustomed to draw water, and to-day some of the far-famed beautiful women of Nazareth may usually be found; the church over the site where the holy family lived, and where the pillar of the annunciation, and even the kitchen of Mary, are shown; the synagogue where he proclaimed the "Program of Christianity" and the precipice over which the angry crowd tried to throw him—but how little is left to tell in certain tones of those thirty years of his life here!

One turns from the traditional and improbable points to the hill back of the town, and standing there feel that his eyes may often have rested upon this same unchanging picture, even upon Mount Hermon with its perpetual cap of snow.

A TRIFLE OFF COLOR.

A resident of Asheville, N. C., claims to be a descendant from Julius Cæsar.

A Boston paper has for its motto "With a mission and without a muzzle."

At a Paris fair a prize was awarded to the man with the most monstrous nasal affair.

A famous Vienna actress who recently went bankrupt, had a bill for dress making alone amounting to 705,000 florins.

A medical man in Vienna asserts that diphtheria is thrice as prevalent among smokers as those who deny themselves the weed.

A man while fishing at Lapwai creek, Idaho, hooked a rattlesnake three and one-half feet long, that was swimming across the creek.

More than 18,000 letters are put in the postoffices of the United States every day, that, through misdirection or miscarriage of some kind, bring up in the dead letter office.

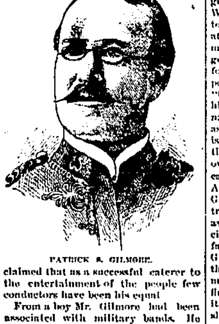
A will recently probated in the Surrogate's court at Albany contains this clause: "To my son Simeon I give the sum of fifty cents for the trouble he has taken to ill treat me."

LATE MR. GILMORE

WAS THE PICTURESQUE FIGURE IN THE MUSIC WORLD.

His Life Reads Like a Romance—When a Little Boy He Used to Follow Parading Bands—Without Talent for Composition He Won Great Laurels.

BY THE DEATH OF Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore there has passed away one of the most picturesque leaders in the American world of music. With no talent for composition, with but little talent even for adapting music, and without being in any sense a great musician or a leader who has contributed any serious effort towards the higher education of the people, he nevertheless was a prime favorite with the people of this country for over thirty years. If he was not an instructor, and even if his work is ephemeral, it still may be claimed that as a successful caterer to the entertainment of the people few conductors have been his equal



PATRICK S. GILMORE.

From a boy Mr. Gilmore had been associated with military bands. He had had little or no experience with the higher work of the orchestra. He was with an English band in Canada in his boyhood and went to the sleepy but delightful old town of Salem, Mass., before he was 21 and organized a brass band. Salem always has been one of the prominent musical centers of New England, but it was too small a place for this restless, ambitious Irishman. He soon went to Boston, where he organized Gilmore's band, which speedily made a national reputation. The new leader proved himself a worthy successor to Kendall. After some short tours the war broke out and he induced the band to go to the field with the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment. Later he was made master of all the bands in Louisiana by Gen. Banks. After the close of the war he was the projector of the colossal peace jubilees held in Boston in 1869 and 1872. These jubilees, though they did little for music, were conceived upon a colossal scale and enlisted the services of some of the most noted European bands as well as of such musicians as Johann Strauss, Abt, Bendel, Arabella Goddard, Parapa-Rosa, and others. In the performance of lighter works they were specially noticeable and few of those who were present will forget the spectacle of Strauss leading 1,000 instruments through the "Blue Danube" waltz or of Abt conducting his own song, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," with 10,000 voices. When it came to the higher music, however, the huge aggregation of instruments and voices was anything but effective. Still the jubilees spread Gilmore's name far and wide and his reputation became inter-national. He improved this opportunity to make a successful foreign tour. On his return in 1873 he was offered the leadership of the Twenty-second Regiment band. Since then he has traveled all over the United States giving concerts, and his name has become familiar as a household word in festivals, concerts, at seaside resorts and expositions, and in great public celebrations.

As a musician "picturesque" is the word which best describes him, and he sometimes carried that quality into the sensational, as when he utilized the firing of artillery and ringing of church bells and pounding of anvils to add noise to his playing. He was audacious to a degree and lacked the quality of reverence. He always looked to the entertainment of the people, and if he had thought it would enhance their delight he would not have hesitated to arrange a symphony of Beethoven with artillery to mark the rhythm or to have accompanied the Largo of Handel with anvils. This was the secret of his popularity—his constant endeavor to give the masses what they wanted and to please them at whatever cost, and he never failed to succeed in doing it. No leader's name was better known among the people, and no leader was more popular. To his other qualities as leader he added marvelous industry, executive ability of a high order, successful organizing capacity, and the faculty of attaching himself to his men by strong and lasting personalities. The latter characteristic was due to his genial, affable and diplomatic disposition, in which respect he was the ideal of the refined Irish gentleman.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 26.—At a meeting of the Gilmore Military band and Business Manager J. H. Lane it was decided, with the approval of Mrs. P. S. Gilmore, to continue the organization under its old name, with Sergt. Charles W. Freudenvolt as director, and Mrs. and Miss Gilmore as proprietors. The band will complete its engagements at the St. Louis exposition under Mr. Freudenvolt, and carry out the plans of Col. Gilmore for its winter concert tour.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

It Will Become a Center of Political Influence.

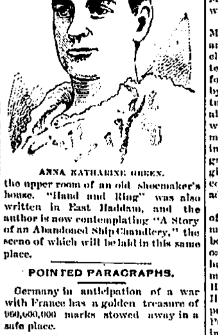
That the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will exercise a splendid hospitality at Devonshire house next season in London is practically a social fact of which there is now no doubt, and it a quality one upon which society is to be congratulated. The finely proportioned rooms in Piccadilly have too long been given over to comparative dullness and desolation, and it is well that they are at last to be thrown open again by a lady qualified in every respect to be the center of a brilliant circle of the first importance, both socially and politically.

Whether or no society will be treated to a series of open-air fetes, a la Watteau, in the beautiful gardens at the back of Devonshire house remains to be proved. For the present it is satisfactory to know that the mansion itself is to be thoroughly overhauled and redecorated, and that the Duke and Duchess intend spending a good deal of time there. The Duke's position in the political world makes it inevitable that Devonshire house will be a most important center of political influence in the near future.

ANNA KATHARINE GREEN.

Chat About the Authoress of the "Leavenworth Case."

The first ambition of Anna Katharine Green was to win a name for herself in the field of poesy. After a not unusual but none the less discouraging experience with publishers of various degrees of acumen her mother, a woman with a clear business head, suggested that she should write a story. With grave misgivings as to her ability to do so she finally decided to make the attempt, not so much with the idea of making money, as her mother had suggested, but in order to pave the way for the publication of her beloved poems. "I then continued," she says, "that a story of plot must involve a hidden crime of a sufficiently serious nature to call for subtle evolution as well as complication. There is no better field for such work than daily life. It was necessary, owing to the structure of the story, to call in the aid of a high class detective. And so my dear old friend Ebenezer Gryce was created. I have always tried to make Gryce do as good work as I myself would have done under the circumstances had I the courage in fact that I have in fiction. Well, after Gryce came into existence I decided that it might be novel to have the man who committed the crime be the first to announce it. Coupled with that it occured to me that my detective should overhear one person accuse another of guilt and concluded it was one of the speakers who was the murderer, while in reality it was another. Upon these two main ideas 'The Leavenworth Case' was built." Much of the "Leavenworth Case" was written in the upper room of an old shoemaker's house. "Hand and Ring" was also written in East Haddam, and the author is now contemplating "A Story of an Abandoned Ship Chandlery," the scene of which will be laid in this same place.



ANNA KATHARINE GREEN.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Germany in anticipation of a war with France has a golden treasure of 960,000,000 marks stowed away in a safe place.

An artist's rule as to color is: "Choose carefully only those tints of which a duplicate may be found in the hair, the eyes, or the complexion."

Among other things taken by thieves who broke into the residence of J. B. Stearns at Camden, Me., was the gold medal awarded Mr. Stearns by the American institute of New York for the invention of the duplex telegraph.

The rapid growth of the habit of sobriety and temperance is one of the characteristics of the American railway service. It is said that the 5,000 laborers who were employed in changing the grade of the Great Western railway were not allowed to refresh themselves during working hours with anything stronger than oatmeal water.

A man after getting out of a cab in front of a hotel in New York the other evening threw a cigar stump away. A beggar who was passing seized it and placed the lighted part to his shirt. He then said to the gentleman "that in throwing away his cigar he had struck him with it and destroyed his shirt." The man was caught and gave the fellow a dollar.

Somebody suggests the following new English words: "Typine," a type writing machine (the accent falls upon the last syllable, type-een); "typer," a male operator on the typine; "typess," a female operator on the typine; "to type," to write on the typine; "typoscript," type written or type written manuscript.

While a party of men were out hunting in the vicinity of Marietta, Ga., they had quite a novel adventure. After tramping about for some time they discovered a squirrel up a tree, and, while waiting for an opportunity to shoot it, something was observed to fall from the tree. Upon examination it proved to be a large snake, which was coiled tightly round the squirrel.

Two Chinamen lately tried the holding up process on a bank messenger near Hong Kong and robbed him of 200 taels—about $300—but they were caught and decapitated within forty-eight hours.

The authorities of Ems, the German watering place, have decreed that no pianoforte shall be played unless the windows in the apartment in which the instrument is located are closed.

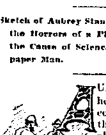
Julia Stark Evans of Hampton, Iowa, the wife of an active lawyer and the mother of five children, is studying for graduation at the State university.

The man who made a fortune on ham sandwiches evidently knew how to put this and that together.

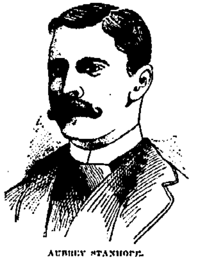
HERO OF THE PLAGUE.

THE MAN WHO WITHSTOOD THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Sketch of Aubrey Stanhope Who Braved the Horrors of a Plague Hospital for the Cause of Science—He Is a Newspaper Man.



AUBREY STANHOPE, the heroic correspondent of the New York Herald who recently completed his terrible experiment with the Asiatic plague at the general hospital at Ependorf, Hamburg, comes of a famous English family, of which the best known member is Dr. Johnson's old enemy, the Earl of Chesterfield. Mr. Stanhope was formerly connected with the Bank of England, but he never had any taste for keeping accounts, so he deserted the "old lady in Threadneedle street" and came to this country on the chance of finding something to do. He arrived in New York loaded with letters of introduction to the principal people composing its society. Invitations poured in to him, but he did not find that lucrative positions are so plentiful in America as they are supposed to be by Englishmen who have never been here. "A fellow can't live on dinners and balls," he remarked, and drifted South. But in the South he found as many British Micawbers as he had left in the North, so he went back to New York, and there he eventually found work on the Evening Telegram. A Frenchman who was visiting Newport introduced him to James Gordon Bennett, and that gentleman gave him a position on the Herald. For that paper he went to Europe and was sent to Bulgaria when the troubles between Milan of Servia and Prince Alexander were fomenting.



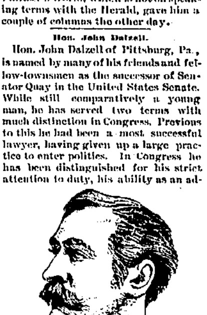
AUBREY STANHOPE.

When the cholera broke out in Spain, Mr. Stanhope went down to Valencia, and was inoculated with Dr. Ferran's cholera preventive. He suffered intensely, and, as he was not heard of for some days, was firmly believed by his friends to be dead. He turned up again, however, very much alive, in Paris, and went to Brussels, where he was invited to attend the medical congress then in session. Having shown his nerve in Spain, he now gave a specimen of his nerve in Belgium, for he gave the congress an account of his experience in Valencia, addressing it in French.

Stanhope is a broad-shouldered man of about thirty-five years. He is tremendously fond of sports, is a good boxer, a splendid swimmer and fair oarsman. He is a most generous-hearted fellow, who to all his intimate friends is "good old Aubrey." His heroism and the enterprise of the Herald have been recognized by the press all over the country. Even Mr. Pulitzer's World, which is not on speaking terms with the Herald, gave him a couple of columns the other day.

Hon. John Dalzell.

Hon. John Dalzell of Pittsburg, Pa., is named by many of his friends and fellow-townsmen as the successor of Senator Quay in the United States Senate. While still comparatively a young man, he has served two terms with much distinction in Congress. Previous to this he had been a most successful lawyer, having given up a large practice to enter politics. In Congress he has been distinguished for his strict attention to duty, his ability as an advocate, and his eloquence as a debater. His candidacy is such as to receive the hearty support of Western Pennsylvanians.



HON. JOHN DALZELL.

No Vichy-ated Air There.

Vichy claims that an epidemic never penetrated its salubrious regions, this more particularly in consequence of the healthy elements permeating the air, which arises from the various sources of the Vichy waters. This recommendation will not pass without attracting the serious attention of those who at this moment are particularly nervous.

The Czar a Great Land-Owner.

The Czar of Russia is the largest individual land-owner in the world. The area of his possessions is far greater than that of the entire Republic of France.

A London burglar who was recently arrested in the act of carrying off some valuable jewels was found to be the lessee of a safe at a safe deposit company's, where he stored the fruits of his toil.

Mexico has 22,500 miles of telegraph and 6,600 of railroad. A district messenger service will soon be introduced.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1892.

The fathers of New Guinea sell their daughters for [illegible] apiece. Down in New Guinea when a blushing maiden favors a young man's suit she shyly murmurs: "Ax papa."

An English physician who has made a study of bronchial diseases says that women teachers are subject to a peculiar throat affection. He recommends that they be taught in training schools how to manage the voice.

Electricity is being used in the vicinity of Old Point Comfort to take the farm produce—cabbage, potatoes, beans, peas, etc.—from near Hampton to the government wharf. An electric motor is placed on a flat car and the loaded cars are attached.

Sometimes there is a very narrow margin between sentiment and insanity. The San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty that awarded a gold medal to an attorney for his efforts to save a murderer, made a strange spectacle of themselves.

No country on the face of the globe is so fitted to dispense with the threat of force, which the maintenance of armies, either of the regular establishment or of the police, implies, as the United States, and there never was a time in the history of the world when a civilized people could better dispense with militarism.

Once the source of cholera is destroyed, man in the region of civilization would have little reason to fear an epidemic. And in India, as in other torrid parts of Asia, cholera is chronic. Undoubtedly, if it could be stamped out there, its visitation abroad would be far less frequent. But the appeal to the British government must in the nature of things be futile.

The Salton lake, that great body of water which covered so large a part of the Colorado desert, after an overflow of the Colorado river, and which many people supposed had come to stay, has now entirely disappeared, but a wonderful sea of verdure now marks the place that was once barren sand. It is convincing proof given by nature that the so-called desert is susceptible of high cultivation, and under a system of storage reservoirs may become thickly peopled.

A Swiss inventor has devised a phonographic clock to take the place of the present alarm appliance, which simply makes a hideous uproar. Details are lacking, but it may be inferred that in extra cases a man may put into its works a piece of the favorite cheese of the inventor's native country and as soon as the timepiece finds its voice it will use language that will murder sleep ninety-nine times in a hundred.

An ingenious deputy sheriff in Oregon has invented a gallows by means of which a condemned prisoner unconsciously hangs himself. Of course this is all very pleasant for the sheriff and his deputies—it relieves somebody of a very disagreeable task. But it would seem, to use a southernism, to be "playing it pretty low-down mean" on the condemned, who may have conscientious and several other sorts of scruples against suicide.

The people of the United States seem not to have learned from the great civil war in which they were engaged the tremendous potency of their unorganized force. There was no great army when that conflict commenced, and yet 2,500,000 of soldiers were enlisted first and last. When the need shall be the enlistment will be rapid, and the victor in the conflict will not be the man who has been parading his epaulets through long years of peace, but some unknown subaltern who will have the genius for the occasion.

Ireland is becoming a changed country and "Home rule" will be exercised by a different people from those who demanded it in the first place. The population of the island has declined since 1881 470,000. The number of foreigners has largely increased and there have been changes in the religion of the country; the Methodists have increased 13 per cent, while the Catholics have decreased 10 per cent. The old Irish language is disappearing. In 1891 there were only 38,000 people in Ireland who spoke Irish.

There is one famous swindling scheme which will probably go on forever. No matter how often he is exposed the European claim agent will continue to do business at the same old stand. If one is arrested and imprisoned another will throw open the shutters of the deserted office before the clang of the prison doors has ceased echoing. It is such a pleasing swindle. Every mother's son of us has a notion that he is descended from an Irish king or that one of his ancestors was knighted on the field of Hastings by William the Norman, or that he is lineally descended from one of Oliver Cromwell's generals.

Our system of education is constantly in process of change, and each season it brings the demand for new directions on the part of both teachers and pupils. We are slowly turning our methods of instruction into channels by which we hope to reach results quicker than we used to. It is necessary that we should do this if our education is to be in touch with the activity of our own day. We cannot spare the time to prose over books needlessly when all the interests of life are in commotion. The schools feel, and ought to feel, the accelerated movement of life and are largely controlled by it. The industrial education is the result of this increased activity; the attention given to physical training is demanded by the greater intensity with which studies are taken hold of; the boys and girls in the schools are constantly aided by throwing overboard old baggage so that they can get through with their tasks at greater speed, and the demand is increasing that more shall be studied and more shall be known by each successive company of boys and girls.

It is figured out that in executing a programme of twenty dances a delicate young American female will travel on an average fifteen miles. And yet an occasional wail goes up that our girls do not take sufficient exercise.

The truly beneficent use of the mosquito has been discovered at last. It is maintained that after a mosquito makes a full meal on a yellow fever patient and taps a healthy person for lunch the second party will be inoculated with the disease in a form so mild that it never proves fatal.

The famous handwriting expert David N. Carvalho asserts that no man does or can write his signature twice exactly alike. He therefore advances the startling proposition that "when two signatures purporting to have been written by the same person are precisely alike it is safe to conclude that one of them is a forgery."

Little Italy, in Harlem, N. Y., is year by year more like its foreign namesake. The contrast of brilliant colors is more and more marked, as the constant infusion of fresh blood direct from Italy prevents any general sobering of taste. Doubtless the knowledge of English spreads among the inhabitants, but the number of Italian signs seem to be on the increase.

Some very interesting comparisons have lately been officially put forth showing Great Britain's increase in naval strength during the past six years. The figures show that her claim to the title of "mistress of the seas" is in no immediate danger, but they also show that one very burdensome source of expense each year which the admiralty is called upon to bear consists in overhauling, refitting and in many ways rejuvenating war ships that but a few years ago were among the marine wonders of the world.

The boy or man who learns his trade or his business—learns all there is to learn—is the one who may expect to get paid something for what he knows. That is, he will doubtless be called upon to oversee other men and teach them what he has been over. This will be work, but it will be work that will bring the greatest success. When one has been through the same mill as his employe he will be better able to look after and instruct that employe, and his opinions will be thought more worthy of consideration. Such a man will have little trouble in dealing with those under him.

When an American gets a letter announcing that he is the long lost heir to lord or earl so-and-so's estate the information, nine cases out of ten, carries conviction with it. The person addressed has long felt his superiority to the rest of the race. The feeling is now explained. He has noble blood in his veins. It only costs $50 to begin proceedings and a fortune is in sight. And, strange to say, after the London agent is proved to be a swindler, the victim still has kindly feelings for him and believes that the rogue was more than half right after all.

An ingenious gentleman of Massachusetts has invented "and gone round advising" a fender for street cars—"for electric cars," according to his own description, though what cable cars have done that they should be denied its advantages we are not informed. It is unfortunate that the description before us is not more explicit, but from what is said we gather that this useful device picks up the person encumbering the track, passes him gently back into the car and pays his fare. These are distinctly better terms than the obstruction can get from any other fender known to fame though obviously liable to abuse by wicked persons more intent upon thrift than security.

Letters patent have been taken out by a woman who lives in Madison, N. J., for an improvement in envelopes. The invention consists in printing a small device of any shape on the under side of the flap of the gummed envelope in a sensitive fluid, stable when dry, but which will run or spread on the application of steam or moisture, thereby showing at once when a letter has been tampered with. The government has recently invited inventors to submit their ideas for some means of detecting the unlawful opening of sealed letters.

Eight years ago a man by the name of Rohr bought sixty-three acres of land on an island near Atchison, Kan. In six years the accretion amounted to one hundred and fifty acres. Two years ago, immediately after the formation of Doniphan lake, the river began to cut the island, and to-day Mr. Rohr has not a foot of ground left. He went to the island the other morning, but none of his farm was left, so he did not pay the last half of the taxes. He lost with the land a house and barn and five thousand six-year-old catalpa trees. He actually put one thousand two hundred dollars into the land.

Every New York dealer in foreign books intended for the use of immigrants finds it necessary, we are informed, to keep a history of the United States and a life of Washington in whatever tongue is spoken by his customers. These books are published in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Swedish, Danish and the various tongues of central Europe. Prayer books, Bibles, grammars and dictionaries alone have a larger sale with immigrants. Such volumes are usually of foreign publication.

Porphyry boulders which greatly resemble watermelons in size, shape and color, are to be found in the Cascade mountains, east of Roseburg, Ore.

New York boasts of the largest surpliced colored boy choir in the United States and, so far as is known, in the world.

JIM.

[illegible] of early May
[illegible] day,
[illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] to run.
And [illegible] to shout it gay—
[illegible]
[illegible]
"[illegible]—Away!"

[illegible] there for Jim,
[illegible] for him,
[illegible] with tender care
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] that are it?
Now [illegible] that verse you know—
"One—to make ready!
Two—to be steady!
Three—and—Go!"

Over the [illegible] and down the lane,
[illegible] back again—
[illegible]
[illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible] the boys as they [illegible]
[illegible] hear him call.
And [illegible] voice shout as the victor came:
"The first's the best,
The second's the same,
The last's the worst of all the game."

Dear little Jim! His race is run.
His [illegible] cleared and his victory won.
And the boys rub their eyes with grimy paws.
"We can't run races," they say, "because
[illegible] in the tree to start us fair.
It's no fun [illegible] with Jim not there.
No [illegible] know how to say:
'One—to make ready!
Two—to be steady!
Three—and—Away!'"

—Mabel E. Burton, in Youth's Companion.

SNAKES AS SURGEONS.

Farmer Ansley's Rattlers Lead to Important Revelations.

A Crop That Never Fails and Can Do Its Own Doctoring—Blacksmith Hanley's Stories of Gifted Reptiles—Two Dollars Ahead.

A. A. Ansley owns and lives on a big farm in Pike township, this county. Pine creek and the turnpike road from Coudersport to Galeton run through the property, and the high pine barren known as Huckleberry hill rises on one side of it. Farmer Ansley is one of the solid citizens of Potter county. Some farmers would not think that they had reason to be proud of the fact that they had three big rattlesnake dens on their farms; much less would they regard such appurtenances thereunto belonging as something to add to the value of their holdings. But Farmer Ansley does both. He points with pride to the rocky face of Huckleberry hill and indicates three different places within the space of a few acres where rattlesnakes den and have denned from time out of mind. The Ansley farm is no better for hay, grain, potatoes and buckwheat than any of the neighboring farms of that part of the Pine creek country are, but the owner values it at not less than five dollars an acre more than the average price of surrounding soil.

"Why," he says, "there isn't another cultivated farm in the county, nor in the state, I guess, that has three fertile and prosperous dens of rattlesnakes on it. I have never attempted to gather a full crop of rattlesnakes on my farm, because I haven't had to, but I believe I could pick five hundred marketable snakes most any season. At the rate rattlesnake products are ruling nowadays—skins, oil and rattles—these useful snakes ought to net about three dollars apiece. Now, s'pose drought should make a failure of my hay crop, and rot knock my potatoes into a cocked hat, and the weevil chew my wheat all up, and early frost nip my buckwheat, I'd be in just as bad shape as any other farmer in these parts, if it wasn't that I would have the rattlesnake crop to fall back on in such an emergency. Dry weather doesn't shrivel up the rattlesnakes, nor rot doesn't get into 'em, nor weevil bore 'em, nor frost cut them down to the roots. They are sure and handy by, and all I would have to do would be to harvest them and get them ready for market. Why, with a never-failing reserve crop like that waiting for me, I'd be actually sacrificing this farm if I sold it, even with the five dollars an acre added to the price of farms that haven't got this great advantage."

The three snake dens on the Ansley farm are visible from the road, up among the rocky openings of Huckleberry hill. Farmer Ansley is obliged to kill several dozen rattlesnakes every year, as they come down into his fields and interfere now and then with the gardening of his crops. He had to stop reaping one day because a big rattlesnake objected to the passing of the machine at the same time he himself was going across the field, and pitched into it. The result was that the snake got tangled up in the cutting bar and clogged up the knives so that they could not work, and the reaper and the team had to stand idle for an hour or more while the shattered remains of the snake were picked and dug out of the machine. One day recently Farmer Ansley had hanging in his orchard nine handsome specimens of what his rattlesnake crop would be if it should be gathered. These nine were killed because their presence in certain localities on the farm delayed the work of the hired men.

Farmer Ansley has decided opinions about the ability of rattlesnakes—at least those that grow on his farm—to do extraordinary things, and one of these is an operation in ophidian surgery, in the successful performance of which, as wonderful as it is, Farmer Ansley is not only willing but apparently anxious to back up any of his snakes with money.

"There's one of my snakes now," said the farmer the other day, speaking about his dens to a number of curious callers, as a big, bright-hued, fiery-eyed rattlesnake crawled indolently under a rail fence and out to the roadside, where he paused to bask in the sun. "Now, I'll bet any of you an even ten dollars that I can cut that snake in two with an ax, place the two parts ten feet from each other, leave them there, and in ten hours' time the part with the head on will have come back to the other half, shoved its cut end against the cut end of the piece with the tail on, and by an operation of its own will have cemented or grown itself together again so that it can travel away just as good a snake as it ever was."

There either was not ten dollars among the visitors, or any one of them who had the amount was afraid to take the bet, for it was not taken.

"I'll bet you two dollars," said one of the party.

"No, sir!" said Farmer Ansley. "I don't put any of my snakes to the strain of that operation for less than ten dollars!"

So the men came away. They were from Roulette, and when they arrived home and told the story of Farmer Ansley's bet they were glad he hadn't taken him up on the two-dollar bet they offered to make, for Dan Hanley told them something that convinced them that if Farmer Ansley had taken them up he would have won the stake. Dan Hanley is the village blacksmith. He is a well-to-do citizen, and his word has never been questioned in the community—at least it never had been up to that time. If it has suffered any since then the fact is due entirely to the circumstance that snakes are able to do queer things.

"There is no doubt that the rattlesnake could have done just what Farmer Ansley offered to bet it could," said Blacksmith Hanley. "I know it from what I have seen myself. I was sitting on my stoop one day, when one of these common garter snakes came out of the grass on to the walk. I had a hoe in my hand and got up and whacked the snake in two with it. The part with the tail on squirmed about a good bit, but the part that had the head on wriggled away as lively as could be and hid under a board. I sat there awhile, somewhat surprised at what I had seen, and by and by I saw the head of the snake peek out from under the board. Pretty soon the snake came boldly out and made its way with that part of its body to where the other half lay. It backed itself up against the severed end of the other part, pressed the two ends together and then bent its head back to the place of separation, and with its mouth and tongue covered the wound with a slimy substance all around about the severed spot. It plastered itself in this way for a minute or more, then straightened out and lay quiet for some time. Then the snake started away, apparently as whole and firm as it was before I chopped the hoe through it, and disappeared in the grass and bushes.

"Another time I came across a snake that had been cut in two or squashed in two by something, I don't know what. Now that snake had been hurt in such a way that it was unable to turn itself and perform the surgical operation I had seen the garter snake perform; but another snake was there, and was trying to do the act for the severed snake. The well snake worked with a will, trying to join the two parts of the other one by plastering the wound with its mouth and tongue. The effort was a failure, though, and after awhile the good Samaritan snake gave up the attempt and went away. I have a witness to the garter snake's mending of itself, and I will go with anyone and make affidavit to both of these queer snake doings. The snakes weren't rattlers, of course; but if common, everyday, no-account snakes are able to doctor themselves up in this way, how can anyone dare to doubt that a wide-awake, gifted snake like a rattlesnake can do it?"

And there the subject rests at present. But the party who visited Farmer Ansley are congratulating themselves that there are two dollars more in Roulette than there would have been if the farmer had taken the bet, and shuddering to think that there might have been ten dollars less in town if they had taken the farmer's bet.—Roulette (Pa.) Cor. N. Y. Sun.

SIBERIA'S WONDERFUL LAKE.

Averages a Mile in Depth and Is Frozen Nine Months in the Year.

On the road from Irkutsk to Kiakhta, the frontier town of the Chinese empire, the monotony of the journey is broken by crossing Lake Baikal, a wonderful lake frozen for nine months in the year, which has sixty times the area of the lake of Geneva, and has an average depth of no less than 5,491 feet, or more than a mile. The cold is so terrible that when a hurricane stirs the waters the waves often freeze as waves, remaining in hummocks above the surface; but when J. M. Price, author of "From the Arctic Ocean to the Yellow Sea," crossed the cold had caught the lake asleep and the ice was perfectly smooth. He had thirty miles to drive on the solidified water. "For about a mile from the shore the ice had a thin layer of snow over it, but we gradually left this sort of dazzling white carpet and at length reached the clear ice, when I saw around me the most wonderful and bewitching sight I ever beheld. Owing to the transparency of the water the ice presented everywhere the appearance of polished crystal, and, although undoubtedly of great thickness, was so colorless that it was like passing over space. It gave me, at first, an uncanny feeling to look over the side of the sledge down into the black abyss beneath; this feeling, however, gradually changed to one of fascination, till at last I found it positively difficult to withdraw my gaze from the awful depths, with nothing but this sheet of crystal between me and eternity. I believe that most travelers, on crossing the lake on the ice for the first time, experience the same weird and fascinating influence. About half way across I stopped to make a sketch and take some photographs. It was no easy matter, as I found on getting out of the sledge, for the ice was so slippery that, in spite of my having felt snow-boots on, I could hardly stand. The death-like silence of the surroundings was occasionally broken, however, by curious sounds, as though big guns were being fired at some little distance. They were caused by the cracking of the ice here and there. I was told that in some parts of the lake were huge fissures, through which the water could be seen. It is for this reason that it is always advisable to do the journey by daylight. We reached Moufshkaya, on the opposite coast, exactly four and a half hours after leaving Liestvenitz, the horses having done the whole distance of thirty miles with only two stoppages of a few minutes each. It was evidently an easy bit of work for them, as they seemed as fresh when we drew up to the post-yard as when they started in the morning."—Chicago Tribune.

He Was in a Hurry.

He rushed breathlessly into a grocery store and yelled: "Send a yeast cake out to my house just as quick as the law allows."

"A y-e-a-s-t cake?" queried the grocer.

"Yes, a y-e-a-s-t cake! Send out one. Send a dozen. Send five hundred! All I hear from morning till eve is 'yeast cakes!' What they do with them I don't know. All I know is that they use 'em, thousands of 'em. P'r'ps they feed 'em to the cats or tramps, or stop up leaks in the water pipe with 'em, but they use 'em. They don't eat 'em, for I never see 'em on the table. Send some out. Rush 'em. Send a carload. Hire a boy to leave one at the house every ten minutes, only send 'em. Get a gatling gun that will fire five yeast cakes. Station it in the back yard. Aim it at the red-headed cook. Turn the crank and fire 'em in. F[illegible] 'em at the rate of a hundred a mi[illegible] but give 'em, oh, give 'em some ye[illegible] cakes!"

And he grabbed a handful of pear[illegible] and skipped out.—West Coast Trade.

A Great Name.

Wicks—By the way, what has become of Bjackson? I haven't seen him for a good many years.

Hicks—Bjackson? Why, don't you know? He went east fifteen years ago to make a name for himself?

Wicks—A name for himself, eh? And did he make it?

Hicks—Oh, yes.

Wicks—What was it?

Hicks—Dennis.—Somerville Journal.

Vacation Amusements.

"How are you going to spend your vacation, Mudge?"

"Same as I did last year, I guess. I suppose I'll put in two weeks trying to borrow enough to go away for two or three days."—Indianapolis Journal.

—They have begun to put pneumatic tires on sulkies used in trotting races. The men who bet on the horses drawing these sulkies continue to be tired in the same old way.—Buffalo Express.

THE OLD CAMP FIRE

"The Boys of the Old Brigade."

It kinder made me queer
When I heard him sing that song;
My blood jes' like a river
Went a gallopin' along
And a surgin' to the battle,
In the rush an' in the raid,
Till I heard the bullets rattle
'Round the Old Brigade.

In his singin' I could sight 'em
As they marched to meet the foe,
When they dared the world to fight 'em
On the fields of long ago;
But his voice—it seemed complainin'
When he told us where they laid;
And my tears jes' come a rainin'
For the Old Brigade.

They are few and far between now,
And it makes a fellow weep,
But I'm kinder glad they mean now
To remember where they sleep,
And you'll hear my voice a ringin'
When I see a [illegible],
And I hear a fellow singin'
For the Old Brigade.

—Atlanta Constitution.

Brave Men.

In Mr. Gilbert Parker's chapter on "Queensland in 1889" the author pays the tribute to the kindness and bravery of some of the rough men to be found in the mines. Writing of one of them, he says: "A fellow who has been through the American civil war, followed Stanley's track across Africa, shivered with fever in tropical lands and who will start off on a 700 mile prospecting tour all alone in the wilds, generally has stuff in him.

"I have heard many tales of bravery in my travels here.

"Three men had arranged for a blast of dynamite. Two of them walk away, while the other lights the fuse. The fuse being lighted, the navvy throws the lighted match aside. It drops into a keg of gunpowder, and he is blown up.

"He falls, lacerated and burnt, just across the hole where the dynamite is. His comrades see his danger, run forward and drag him away just in time. And they go on with their work as if nothing had happened.

"A thousand feet below ground at Gympie, I was told a tale which deepens one's belief in the soundness of human nature in this selfish age; which shows us that the heroic is as lively in the world as ever it was.

"John Bradshaw and William Gilbert were ascending a shaft, after having lighted the dynamite fuses. Some distance up Gilbert fell off the bucket. Bradshaw immediately signalled to have the engine reversed, was lowered to the bottom, and withdrew the burning fuses in the nick of time to save his comrade from certain death.

"John Bradshaw, I am glad to say, received a silver medal from the Royal Humane society for his noble act."

Dom Pedro's Test.

An exchange says that a young engineer once went to Dom Pedro, the late Emperor of Brazil, to show him a new appliance for stopping railway engines. The Emperor was interested in the thing, and said: "We will put it at once to a practical test. The day after to-morrow have your engine ready; we will have it coupled to my saloon carriage, and then fire away. When going at full speed I will unexpectedly give the signal to stop, and we will see how the apparatus works."

At the appointed time the Emperor entered his carriage, the engineer mounted his engine, and on they went for a considerable distance; indeed, the young engineer began to suspect that the Emperor had fallen asleep, when the train suddenly came to a sharp curve round the edge of a cliff, on turning which the driver saw, to his horror, an immense boulder lying on the road.

He had just sufficient presence of mind to turn the crank of his brake and pull up the engine within a couple of yards of the fatal block.

The Emperor put his head out of the window and shouted to the engineer and fireman, "What are you stopping for?"

They pointed to the piece of rock, on seeing which Dom Pedro burst into a merry laugh.

"Push the thing on one side!" he called out to the engineer, who had jumped down from the locomotive; and when the latter, in his confusion, blindly obeyed and kicked the stone with his foot, it crumbled into dust.

It was a block of starch that Dom Pedro had ordered to be placed on the rails the night before.

The Colored Troops.

The reunion of the colored troops was one of the greatest during the National encampment, and was one of the most unique gatherings of the encampment. Lieut. F. M. Welch, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, opened the meeting and was followed by Col. Dick Hinton, who spoke of the bravery shown by the colored troops and their value in the war. George Arnold, of the Fourth U. S. C. T., was called, and he spoke of the white officers who commanded the colored troops. "They were men, comrades, and had the courage of their convictions. They came to lead us to glory on the field of fame. And the colored troops showed that they were worthy to be defenders of of the flag of which we are so proud. They were good men and true." Lieut. J. W. Wayne spoke of how the colored troops kept their oaths of never taking a Confederate alive. Gen. A. W. Greely was the next speaker, and after came Charles Pickett, the sole survivor of the fifteen colored men who were on board the Kearsarge, who gave a realistic account of the great fight between his ship and the Alabama.

The Massachusetts Badge.

The Massachusetts association has a neat badge in the shape of a shield, on which appears a soldier with gun on a double quick, leaving plow in field or factory in the distance, inscribed, "Minute men. April 15, '61. We got there." Should they succeed in having an engraving struck off it is proposed that the vignette shall be a portrait of Lincoln, with picture of the rallying boys of '61 of both sides into the capital as the objective point, the whole surrounded by portraits of the governors of the States which responded at that time (April, 1861.)

A Monument at Antietam.

A monument was dedicated at Antietam, Sept. 20, by the remnant of the Fourth New York, now merged in Post 21 of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Fourth New York held the right in the memorable battle of Antietam in Gen. Max Weber's brigade in Sumner's Corps. Gen. Weber of New York, Major Henry M. Burleigh of Massachusetts, and an orderly named Hermann were the only officers of that regiment who survived the battle. Gen. Weber and Major Burleigh were severely wounded at the same time. The condition of Gen. Weber's health prevented his attendance, and Major Burleigh, formerly assistant Adjutant-General, delivered the address. A throng of G. A. R. comrades and citizens were in attendance, and the exercises were very interesting.

Captured a Rebel Flag.

The last Confederate flag captured was taken by George W. Levings of Company I, Eleventh Illinois cavalry, at Orange Court House, Va., recently. The Grand Army Post No. 1 of Rockford, Ill., was approaching the depot slowly and met with a warm reception from the citizens. The veterans were cheered by a large crowd and greeted with stars and stripes waved by several children.

As the engine stopped for water before reaching the depot, two women appeared in the window of a house near by and unfurled two flags displaying the stars and bars of the Confederacy. The sight was more maddening than a red flag flung at a bull to the boys in blue. Levings is not as young as he was twenty-seven years ago, his beard falls nearly to his belt, and his legs are not as spry, but he jumped from the car like a kitten. Running over to the house, he stepped up to the window and reached for the untimely emblem.

"I want that," was all he said, and with the words he took it.

"My husband was a Colonel in the Confederate army," spoke out the woman.

"And I got that capturing a bigger one of these rags; maybe it was from him," retorted the veteran, rolling up his right sleeve to display a scar of a saber cut.

Then he strode back to the train with the flag, and as it was passed about the car, some forcible things were said. The Rockford veteran is taking this memento of his trip back to Illinois, where many never saw a Confederate flag. It is only about eighteen inches, two blue bars dotted with stars of white, crossing diagonally on a scarlet field. Tattered, fly-specked, and soiled, the little square of muslin is evidently a relic of the lost cause.

An Old G. A. R. Commander.

Gen. Robert B. Beath, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is one of the oldest members of the G. A. R. in Pennsylvania, and is the oldest member by consecutive attendance on the sessions of the National encampment, this being the twenty-second year without a single break or the missing of one session, Maj. Merrill and Gen. Wagner being the next oldest. He is the author of the History of the G. A. R., and also of the book of laws, know as the Blue Book.

Sparks.

Gen. Longstreet is taking so much care to verify the facts and figures of which he will make use of in his forthcoming history of the rebellion, that the book ought to have the authority and accuracy which is lacking in most popular war histories. He expects to pass the three months of October, November and December on the battlefields of Virginia comparing his maps with the existing landmarks and correcting inaccuracies.

Ninety-seven makers of tin-plate within a small area of Great Britain control 60,000,000 consumers in the United States who have been compelled to pay whatever said ninety-seven makers were pleased to demand, and tolerate the vexatious delays in obtaining supplies. Great Britain has been making tin-plate since 1720, 172 years, and there are now ninety-seven makers. The United States has been making tin-plate for one year, and there are now twenty-six makers.

By concert of action a large number of the most prominent citizens of Iowa, without regard to party lines, met at Iowa City, Iowa, Sept. 28 and "surprised" ex-Gov. Kirkwood and his wife. Each one of Iowa's ex-Governors now living and a number of her most prominent citizens were present and addresses were delivered by ex-Senator George C. Wright, in which the old war governor feelingly responded. Letters were read from a number of prominent but absent friends. A number of speeches were made by those present and the event was declared to be one of the finest tributes ever paid to a public man in Iowa.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store. Large bottles, 50c and $1.00.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle at Dreier Bro's. drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Resting-Place of the Ark.

Mount Ararat, the resting place of the scriptural ark, is, in reality, two mountains separated by a valley. The higher peak is 17,210 feet, and the lesser 13,000 feet above sea level.

Superior to all Others.

Allcock's Porous Plasters are the great external remedy of the day. The quickest, safest, surest, best. Not only immeasurably superior to all other plasters, but also to liniments, ointments, oils and similar unctuous compounds.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Allcock's, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

Hunting Season Opened.

For special rates to hunting territory call on agents of the Nickel Plate.

sept22-th&sat-till nov 12

IT'S THE HOT STUFF.

Indian Curry as Made According to a Famous Recipe.

There is a famous recipe for curried hare, says a writer in Harper's Bazar, in which the curry is made Indian fashion for the dish, which I am able to give, and which may tempt some one who has reasons for suspecting the insidious and uncanny looking yellow powder.

Take half an ounce of coriander seeds and pound them in a mortar with a pestle. When powdered remove them carefully. Then put in the mortar two cloves of garlic, one dessert spoonful of turmeric. (I will remark right here that I have not the slightest idea what turmeric is except for the company it is in. I would have thought it something that went into paint and glue and was sold with indigo and copperas. But that can hardly be). To continue, put also in the mortar eight berries of red pepper, one inch of a stick of cinnamon, one piece of green ginger cut in thin slices, three small onions cut in quarters, pound these as fine as possible. Then add the powdered coriander seeds and moisten with a teacup of stock or cold water may be used.

In using this with the meat the hare is first cut into joints and fried brown in butter. When it is removed an onion is sliced in the pan and fried thoroughly, but not too brown. The curry is then put in and is cooked at least twenty minutes. Before taking off the meat is added and some lemon juice sprinkled on liberally.

It should be noted here that meat of all kinds may be used in the same manner. If more gravy is needed stock can be added, or milk. Milk and curry harmonize beautifully, while at the same time curry profits greatly with some acid.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.

Little Tommy Whykins had been wrestling with a piece of hardtack. "Mamma," said he after a silence. "What is it?" "If poll parrots get all the crackers they ask for, I don't wonder they learn to swear.

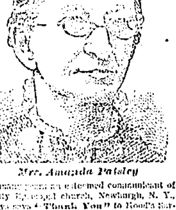
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"I don't think there is a man living but cares for public opinion." "I don't think Smith does." "What makes you think he doesn't?" "He carries his molasses home from the grocery store in a demijohn."

The Spleen

—not the ill-humor you feel like venting upon some offender, but the spleen near the stomach, which supplies the proper amount of blood to the stomach during digestion. But both are affected by a torpid liver. A torpid liver excites the spleen (ill-humor) and destroys the bodily organ; but an active liver, promoted by Simmons Liver Regulator, destroys the spleen (ill-humor) and excites to right action the digestive powers—then no more Dyspepsia, Constipation or Biliousness.

The laziest man existing within the border of the Empire state lives along the shores of Third lake, Fulton Chain, and spends his time fishing. He reclines on the bank in the shade, ties the pole to the dog's tail, and when he sees the bobber disappear he kicks the dog and the animal lands the fish.



Mrs. Amanda Paisley

For many years an esteemed communicant of Trinity Episcopal church, Newburgh, N. Y., always says "Thank You" to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She suffered for years from Eczema and Scrofula sores on her face, head and ears, making her deaf nearly a year, and affecting her sight. To the surprise of her friends,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in condition, proportion and appearance.

NOTICE—

To property owners in the vicinity of the proposed sewer commencing at the St. Marys river on the line of Third street produced thence west on Third street to St. Marys avenue, thence south on St. Marys avenue to High street, thence west on High street to De Groff street.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the common council has by resolution declared a necessity to exist for the said improvement in the manner and form herein after stated.

And for the purpose of giving you and each of you and all other persons interested therein an opportunity to be heard and make any and all objections you may desire as to the necessity for the making and construction of said improvement, the common council has ordered a meeting of a special committee thereof to be held at the office of the civil engineer's office in the city of Fort Wayne, on Nov. 7, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. to hear your said objections and report the same to the common council, of which you will all take due notice.

The nature and character of each particular improvement is as follows:

A six foot double ring brick sewer with the necessary manholes, catch basins and connections to be constructed commencing at the St. Marys river on the line of Third street produced, thence west on Third street to St. Marys avenue, thence south on St. Marys avenue to High street, thence west on High street to De Groff street.

RUDY C. REISSWALD,
City Clerk.

Oct 15-22-29

FOR RENT!

After January 1st, 1893,

For a Period of Five Or Ten Years.

The Five-Story Building next door to the Sentinel Office, on Calhoun St., Occupied by J. A. Armstrong, as a Wholesale Milliney Store.

CALL AT SENTINEL OFFICE.

Beauty . . .

And . . .
Mme. M. Yale's

La Freckla

Mme. M. Yale, the celebrated beauty and complexion specialist, said in one of her famous lectures on "Beauty and the Complexion": Young ladies, remember a pretty face will win for you love, and love will win for you a husband. Married ladies, remember with the decline of youth and beauty your husband's love will grow cold. Youth and beauty is woman's power. Be on your guard against wrinkles, old age and ugliness; they have broken up many happy homes.

FRECKLES.

LA FRECKLA is the name of Madame Yale's famous discovery. It is the only freckle cure in existence—3 days is sufficient in most cases to effect a cure, and one week where the case is of long standing. There are no Freckles on record that La Freckla will not cure—guaranteed in every instance. For Tan and Sunburn it is instantaneous, removing it instantly upon the first application. The most perfect complexion in the world was obtained by the use of La Freckla—$1 per bottle. Sold at all Druggists', shipped from Chicago in plain wrappers. Mme. Yale's Famous Book, "Beauty and the Complexion," will be sent free to any address upon receipt of 6 cents postage. Ladies may consult Mme. Yale free of charge by mail or at the Temple of Beauty in person. All correspondence strictly confidential. Send for Price List of Mme. M. Yale's Remedies for removing Wrinkles, Developing the Bust, turning gray hair back to its original color and on all matters pertaining to Beauty. Mme. Yale is the only recognized Beauty Scientist. She can make an old face young again and all women beautiful.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS

MME. M. YALE

MAIL DEPT., TEMPLE OF BEAUTY,
146 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

MOFFAT'S PILLS

Established by one of our most eminent physicians and recommended by the medical profession and those who know their real merit, and are used with more pleasing results than any other medicine.

They act on the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys, gently and regulate the whole system, and are warranted a certain cure for all Malarious Diseases, Torpid Liver, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Costiveness, Nervous and Sick Headache, Female Obstructions and General Weakness, and Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Colds and Fever and Ague. Price 25c per box, plain or sugar coated.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere, or sent by Mail or Express, prepaid, on receipt of price.

J. P. MILLS. 25 Liberty St., New York.

Tutt's Pills

To purge the bowels does not make them regular but leaves them in worse condition than before. The liver is the the seat of trouble, and

THE REMEDY.

must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which, the bowels are always constipated. Price, 25c.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 140 to 144 Washington St., N. Y.

CATHOLIC LADY WANTED

WANTED—An intelligent, industrious lady to receive subscriptions, make collections, and attend to our business in her own locality. References required.

$18 PER WEEK

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Fifth Ave. and Madison Sts., Chicago Ill.

DOCTORS REA & REA, SPECIALISTS.

W. D. REA, M. D.
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Principal managers of the southern Medical and Surgical Institute, Louisville, Ky., will visit Fort Wayne,

At Randall Hotel,
Every Two Weeks

Next visit Monday, Nov. 14.
DRS. REA and REA,

have been connected with the largest hospitals in the country, and has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. He will give $50 for any case that he can not tell the disease and where located in five minutes. He will return to Fort Wayne every four weeks this year.

Treats all Curable Medical and Surgical Diseases.

Acute And Chronic Catarrh,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, Chronic, and Female and Sexual Diseases, Epilepsy or Fits cured. A positive guarantee.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from youthful excesses and other causes, producing some of the following effects: blotches, debility, nervousness, dizziness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory and which unfit a person for business or marriage, are permanently cured by remedies not injurious.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

and complications, such as sore throat, falling of hair, pain in the bones, eruptions, etc., are perfectly eradicated without using mercury or other injurious drugs. All Urinary and Kidney Troubles are speedily cured by treatment that has never failed. He undertakes no incurable cases, but cures thousands given up to die.

REMEMBER THE DATE.

Come early, as his rooms are always crowded wherever he stops. Consultation free. Correspondence sacred, and confidential. Address,

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Successor to Golden & Monahan,

Has Made a Specialty of the

Underwear Department

And has just placed on sale the best the market affords, from

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Up to the well known brands of

Dr. Jaeger,
Holroyd's,
Loeb's,
Lewis',

And many others. Call and examine before purchasing.

E. J. GOLDEN,

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The Pennsylvania Station

Pennsylvania Lines

Trains Run by Central Time as Follows
* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Columbus and Chicago	[illegible] a m	* [illegible]
New York and Washington	* 5.15 a m	* 1.30 a m
Youngstown & Pittsburg	* 5.15 a m	* 1.30 a m
Lima and Crestline	† 7.00 a m	† 6.45 p m
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7.00 a m	[illegible] p m
[illegible] and Chicago	*10.50 a m	* 2.05 p m
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12.10 p m	†10.20 p m
[illegible] and Pittsburg	†12.40 p m	†11.35 a m
New York & Washington	* 2.50 p m	†10.55 a m
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 7.00 p m	*10.35 a m
Warsaw and Plymouth	† 4.20 p m	† 8.10 a m
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 5.05 p m	* 7.45 p m
New York & Washington	* 7.35 p m	* 5.0 p m
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* [illegible] p m	* 5.00 p m
New York & Washington	* 9.0 p m	* 5.35 a m
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 9.09 p m	* 5.35 a m
[illegible] Chicago arr except Mon		1.55 a m

[illegible]

TIME TABLE

THE WABASH LINE

[illegible]

Toledo Express, except Sunday	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, daily	[illegible]
Local Freight	[illegible]
Pacific Express, daily	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, except Sunday	[illegible]
Lafayette Accom'n, except Sunday	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited, daily	[illegible]

[illegible]

NICKEL PLATE

The New York Chicago & St Louis R. R.

Effective Oct. 23rd 1892.	Arrive.	Depart.
Cleveland & Buffalo Pass., east	1.30 p m	1.45 p m
Cleveland & Buffalo Ex., east	3.25 a m	3.4[illegible] a m
Local Freight, east	6.05 p m	6.1[illegible] a m
Chicago Passenger, west	1.45 p m	2.00 p m
Chicago Express, west	2.28 a m	2.40 a m
Local Freight, west	6.20 p m	6.45 a m

Chicago Express daily except Monday. Other trains daily except Sunday. Buffet Sleeping Cars on Express Trains.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

[illegible] Sept. [illegible]

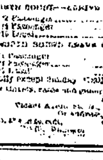
[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R'Y. Fort Wayne Branch.

No. 152, Way Freight	[illegible]
No. 154, Cin. Express & Cal.	[illegible]
No. 156, Detroit & Ind'pls Ex.	[illegible]
No. 5, Way Freight	[illegible]
No. 7, Through Ex. & Mail	[illegible]
No. 53, Detroit & Ind'pls Ex.	[illegible]

L. E. & W. R. R.

[illegible]



Hello! Hello!!

Give me Heine & Israel, the Broadway Paper Men. I am sick and tired looking at my dirty walls, when they are almost giving wall paper away. Give them to me quick. They are practical paper hangers and painters and I know they will do me a good job. They will go anywhere in Fort Wayne and Allen county and hang paper. Don't forget the place.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
No. 133 Broadway, Fort Wayne, Ind.

TALMAGE IN RUSSIA.

What the Brooklyn Preacher Saw in the Czar's Dominions.

The Famine's Awful Work Among the Poor—American and Other Relief Work—Many Lives Saved and Homes Preserved.

In a recent sermon in the Brooklyn tabernacle Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage reviewed his trip to Russia and spoke on the famine there and the work of relieving the starving. His text was:

> If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall Thy hand lead me.—Psalm cxxxix., 9.

What an absurd book the Bible must be to a man who has no poetry in his soul. "Wings of the morning!" What kind of a bird is it, and how long are its wings and of what color? Ah, some of us have seen and felt its wings. They are golden. They are buoyant. They are swift. They are widespread. The 15th of last June I took "the wings of the morning" and started for Europe. June 20 on the "wings of the morning" I started from Liverpool; July 12, on "the wings of the morning," I entered Germany, the land of Martin Luther and many of that ilk, living and dead. On "the wings of the morning" I entered St. Petersburg, Russia. On "the wings of the morning" I entered Moscow. On "the wings of the morning" I entered the palaces of Russia, greeted by the emperor and empress, surrounded by a lovely brood of princes and princesses. On "the wings of the morning" I entered Inverness, the capital of the Scottish highlands, country of Robert Burns, and Thomas Chalmers, the one for poetry, the other for religion. September 21, on "the wings of the morning," I entered the finest haven of all the earth—New York harbor—and looked off toward the most interesting place I had seen in three months—South Oxford street, Brooklyn. Oh, I like "the wings of the morning." I am by nature and by grace, a son of the morning. I think I must have been born in the morning. I would like to die in the morning. I have a notion that Heaven is only an everlasting morning. In the summer of 1892, my text was fulfilled to me again and again. "If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall Thy hand lead me." Yes, He lead me as He always has led me since I took my first walk from the cradle to my mother's lap at Bound Brook until this pulpit where I now stand, and He will lead me until I stop for all time about three miles out yonder, where the most of you will be my fellow-slumberers.

You all know why I went to Russia this summer. There are many thousands of people who have a right to say to me, as was said in the Bible parable: "Give account of thy stewardship." Through the Christian Herald, which I have the honor to edit, we had for months, in publisher's, in reportorial and editorial columns, put before the people the ghastly facts concerning twenty million Russians who were starving to death, and subscriptions to the relief fund had come by letters that seemed not so much written with ink as with tears, some of the letters practically saying: "We find it hard to get bread for our own families, but we can not stand this cry of hunger from beyond seas, and so please receive the inclosed." And others had sent jewels from their hands and necks, saying: "Sell these and turn them into bread." And another letter said: "Inclosed is an old gold piece. It was my mother's. She gave it to me and told me never to part with it, except for bread, and now I inclose it." We had gathered $35,000 in money, which we turned into 3,000,000 pounds of flour. When I went down to the board of trade at Chicago and left $5,000 of the amount raised with a prominent flour merchant, taking no receipt, and leaving all to him to do the best thing, and returned, it was suggested that I had not done things in a business way. How could we know what sort of flour would be sent? There are styles of flour more fit for the trough of the swine than the mouths of hungry men and women. Well, as is customary, when the flour came to New York it was tested, and we found indeed they had cheated us. They gave us better flour than we had bought. I bought in Chicago fine flour, but they sent us superfine. God bless the merchants of Chicago!

Now, we know nothing about famine in America. The grasshoppers may kill the crops in Kansas, the freshets may destroy the crops along the Ohio, the potato worm may kill the vines of Long Island, the rust may get into the wheat of Michigan, yet when there has been dreadful scarcity in some parts of the land there has been plenty in other parts. But in districts of Russia, vast enough to drop several nations into them, drought for six consecutive years has devastated, and those districts were previously the most productive of all the empire. It was like what we would have in America if the hungry fiend somehow got out of hell and alighted in our land, and swept his wing over Minnesota, and said: "Let nothing grow here," and over Missouri, and said: "Let nothing grow here," and over New York state, and said: "Let nothing grow here," and over Ohio and Georgia and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and Nebraska and Dakota and the Carolinas, and said: "Let nothing grow here," and the hunger fiend had swept the same withering and blasting wing over the best parts of America in the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, and finally all our families were put on small allowance and we all had risen from the table hungry, and after awhile the children had only quarter enough, and after awhile only one meal a day, and after awhile no good food at all, but a mixture of wheat and chaff and bark of trees, and then three of the children down with hunger typhus, and then all the family unable to walk, and then crawling on hands and knees, and then one dead in each room, and neighbors, not quite so exhausted, coming in to bury them, and afterwards the house becoming the tomb, with none to carry the dead to more appropriate sepulchre—whole families blotted out.

That was what occurred in Russia in homes more than were ever counted, in homes that were once as comfortable and happy and bountiful as yours or mine, in homes as virtuous as yours or in homes where God is worshiped as in yours or mine. It was to do a little something toward beating back that archangel of wretchedness and horror that we went, and we have now to report that, according to the estimate of the Russian famine relief committee, we saved the lives of one hundred and twenty-five thousand people. As at the hunger relief stations, the bread was handed out—for it was made into loaves and distributed—many people would halt before taking it and religiously cross themselves, and utter a prayer for the donors. Some of them would come staggering back and say: "Please tell us who sent this bread to us." And when told it come from America, they would say: "What part of America? Please give us the names of those who sent it." Ah, God only knows the names of those who sent it, but He certainly does know, and many a prayer is going up, I warrant you, day by day, for those who sent flour by the ship Leo. Perhaps, some of us at our tables rattle off a prayer that may mean nothing, although we call it "saying grace," but I warrant when those people who received the bread which saved their lives "said grace," it meant something. Our religion may not demand that we "cross ourselves," but I have learned that while crossing one's self in some cases may mean nothing but mere form, I believe in most cases it means: "Oh, Thou of the suffering cross of Calvary, have mercy upon me and accept my gratitude." Prefer your own form of religion by all means, but do not depreciate the religious forms of others. From all I can learn, there were several good people before we were born, and I rather expect there will be several left after we are dead. I have traveled in many lands, but I tell you plainly, as I told Emperor Alexander III. in the palace at Peterhoff, that I had never been so impressed with the fidelity to their religion of any people as by what I had seen in Russia, and especially among her public men. I said respectfully to a Russian when I saw him bless himself: "What do you do that for?" "Oh," he said, "when I do that I always say: 'God have mercy on me.'" I hold in my hand something very suggestive. What does that black and uncomely thing look like? That is what is called hunger-bread from Russia; that is what millions of people lived on for months before help came from England, Scotland, Ireland and America; that is a mixture which seems to have in it not one grain of sustenance. It is a mixture of pig-weed and chaff and the sweepings of stables. That is something which, if dropped in the street, your dog or cat might sniff at, but would not eat. That was the only food in which millions of men and women lived. You must look at that hunger-bread of Russia before you can get proper appreciation of what an attractive and beautiful thing a good loaf of bread is. It is so common to us we can not realize its meaning. Step and look at it in a bakery window, or see it on your family table—I mean a honest loaf of bread, white as a ball of packed snow, with a crust brown as the autumnal woods, and for a keen appetite more aromatic than flowers—a loaf of bread as you remember it in childhood, when the knife in the hand of your father or mother cut clean through, from crust to crust, and put before you, not a quarter of a slice or a half slice, but a full, round slice and another and another just suited to a boy always ready to eat and for the most time hungry, even in a well-supplied house. I remember and you remember, if you had a healthy childhood, just how it tasted. My! My! Plum pudding does not taste as good now as that plain bread then. It was then bread at the table and bread between meals, and bread before breakfast and bread before going to bed.

Why does not some poet ring a canto on a loaf of bread, or some modern Raphael paint it, or some historian tell its history? Not like many articles of food, pretentious, and iced all over like wedding cake, or dotted with fantastic ingredients, but that grandest product of the earth, that richest yield of the flour mill, that best benediction of a hot oven—a God-given loaf of bread. But the rhythm of it, the luxury of it, the mercy of it, the benediction of it, the Divine mercy of it, only those know who have seen a famine. No wonder Christ put this food into the sacrament and said of a broken loaf of bread: "This is My body." Thank God that I ever saw that transcendent and compact kindness of the Infinite God—a loaf of bread. And it was our joy this summer to hand over a shipload of material for gladdening many thousands of Russians with such a beatitude. But, I have been asked by good people in Great Britain and America again and again, why did not the prosperous people of Russia stop that suffering themselves, making it useless for other people to help? And I am always glad when I hear the question asked because it gives me an opportunity of explaining. Have you any idea what it requires to feed twenty million people? There is only one Being in the universe who can do it, and that is the Being who, this morning, breakfasted one billion six hundred million of the human race. The nobility of Russia have not only contributed most lavishly, but many of them went down and staid for months amid the ghastliness and horror of typhus fever and the small-pox, that they might administer to the suffering. I sat at the dining table in the house of one of our American representatives beside a baroness, who had not only impoverished her estates by her contributions to the suffering, but who left her own home and went down into the worst of the misery, and until prostrated with the fever, then reviving, and toiling on until prostrated by the small-pox. She had come home to get a little strength, and in a few days she was going down again to the suffering districts, and she commissioned me to execute in America a literary enterprise by which she expects with her pen more money, all of which is to go for bread to those who lack it.

Then there are the Bobrinskoys, They are of the nobility, not only the nobility of earth, but the nobility of Heaven. You know we have in America certain names which are synonyms for benevolence—George Peabody, James Lenox, William E. Dodge, Mr. Slater, and so on. What their names mean in America, Bobrinskoy means in Russia. The emperor made larger contributions toward this relief fund than any monarch made for any cause since the world stood, and the superb kindness written all over the faces of emperor and empress and crown prince is demonstrated in what they have already done and are doing for the sufferers in their own country. When a few days ago I read in the papers that the emperor and empress, hearing an explosion, stopped the royal rail-train to find out what accident had occurred, and the empress knelt down by the side of a wounded laborer and held his head until pillows and blankets could be brought, and the two wounded men were put upon the royal train to be carried to a place where they could be better cared for, I said to my wife: "Just like her." When I saw a few days ago in the papers that the emperor and empress had walked through the wards of the most virulent cholera, talking with the patients, shaking hands with them and cheering them up, it was no surprise to me; for I said to myself: "That is just like them." Anyone who has ever seen the royal family will believe anything in the way of kindness ascribed to them, and will join me in the execration of that too prevalent opinion that a tyrant is on the throne of Russia. If God spares my life, I will yet show by facts beyond dispute that the most slandered and systematically lied about nation on earth is Russia, and that no ruler ever lived more for the elevation of his people in education and morals and religion than Alexander III. So I put all the three prayers together: God save the president of the United States; God save the queen of England! God save the emperor and empress of Russia! I will, whether in sermons or lectures I have not yet decided, show that nineteen-twentieths of all the things written and published against Russia are furnished by men who have been hired by other countries to "write up," or rather write down, Russia, so as to divert commerce from that empire, or because of international jealousies. Russia being larger than all the rest of Europe put together, you can see how natural would be the jealousies. I know of two prominent European newspapers that keep men on salaries to catch up everything unfavorable to Russia, and magnify the incident. And the stereotyped stories of Siberian cruelty in one case out of a hundred are true, but in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases they are fabrication. And in the one case, as soon as it is reported, the official is discharged. They who have been sent "to write up" Russia and Siberia have done as that man would do who, sent to "write up" New York, should write up slums as a specimen of what New York is, or sent to write up the American congress should write up some depraved politician as a specimen of American statesmanship, or sent to write on the sanitary condition of this country, should send a kodak picture of all the warts and carbuncles he could find as a specimen of American health. I believe I can reverse the opinion of any man antagonistic to Russia who will give me an honest hearing, as my own opinions have been reversed by what I recently saw and heard.

Before passing to the other field of my summer observation, I give you one little specimen of the falsehoods about Russia. I stood in London with my ticket for St. Petersburg, Russia, in my pocket. It was two o'clock in the afternoon, and at three o'clock I was to take the train. An American physician came in and said: "You certainly are not going to Russia." I said: "Why not?" Then a morning paper was shown me, saying that in St. Petersburg there were two thousand cases of virulent cholera; the city had been divided into hospital districts, and the doctors were at their wits' end what to do with the number of patients; the population was flying in terror. It was almost as bad in Moscow. While reflecting on these accounts, two messages arrived from other friends protesting against the foolhardiness of my rushing into the presence of two thousand cases of cholera in one city. Of course I halted. I halted for four days. Meanwhile a telegram from St. Petersburg encouraged me to go. I went. There was not a single case of cholera either in St. Petersburg or Moscow, and there was not a single case in either city until four weeks after I left those cities. But the Continental falsehood had done its commercial errand. Tens of thousands of Americans and Englishmen who proposed to summer in Russia turned in other directions. At the large hotel in St. Petersburg at which I stopped, though capable of holding five hundred guests, and months before every room and every hallway and every mattress and every pillow had been engaged by telegraph by sightseers, all the orders were canceled, and, instead of five hundred guests, I should think about thirty, and that included our party. And so it was in all the hotels in Northern Russia, and the subtraction of that amount of commercial profit from those cities you may imagine. But that whole subject of systematic fabrication I adjourn to some other hour.

Yet, I must tell you of a picture of pathos and moral power impressed upon my mind so that neither time nor eternity can efface it. The ship Leo swung to the docks a few miles below St. Petersburg, loaded with flour from America. The sailors on board huzzaed as they came to the wharf. From a yacht, on which we had descended the river to the sea, the prominent citizens of St. Petersburg disembarked. The bank was crowded by prosperous citizens, who stood on the wharf, and back of them by poor laborers who had come down to offer their services free of charge for the removal of the breadstuffs from the ship to the imperial freight train that took the flour to the interior free of charge. While we stood there, the long freight train rumbled down to the docks, the locomotive and each car decorated with a flag—the American flag and the Russian flag alternating. Though a flag to some eyes is only a floating rag, you ought to see how the American flag looks five thousand miles from home. It looked that day like a section of Heaven let down to cheer mortal vision. Addresses of welcome and responses were made, and then the work began, the only contest being who should lift the hardest and be the most expeditious. From ship to rail train. From rail train to kneading board. From kneading board to oven. From oven to the white and quivering lips of the dying. Upon all who, whether by contribution small or large, helped make that scene possible, may there come the benediction of him who declared: "I was hungry and ye fed me."

—A friend of Leigh Hunt, Mrs. Duncan Stewart, tells this story in Good Words: At the time when both the author of "Imagination and Fancy" and Thomas Carlyle were very poor the latter had a visitor one day who discovered two golden sovereigns lying exposed in a little vase on the chimney-piece and asked what they were for. Carlyle looked—for him—embarrassed, and gave no definite answer. "Well, now, my dear fellow," said the visitor, "neither you nor I am quite in a position to play ducks and drakes with sovereigns; what are they for?" "Well," said Carlyle, "the fact is that Leigh Hunt likes better to find them there than that I should give them to him."

—Nicholas of Russia was much attached to the painter Vernet, and in one of his familiar conversations proposed that he should paint a picture on the partition of Poland. "I am afraid I can not do it, sire," replied Vernet; "I have never painted a Christ on the cross." The moment I had said it," continued Vernet, "I thought my last hour had struck. I am positively certain that a Russian would have paid for those words with his life, or at least with life-long exile to Siberia. I shall never forget the look he gave me; there was a murderous gleam in the eyes; but it was over in an instant."

—We have but to name God before sorrow, and it changes color before hardness, and they grow less before the vanity of life, and it disappears. The whole sphere and scene of life is changed, lifted into a realm of power and wisdom and gladness.—T. T. Munger.

—To meet each day of life with joy as it comes, says one, is to live in the highest condition, mentally, morally, spiritually. There are two, and only two, logical causes for meeting it in any other way—ill health and ill hap.

—It is easy to live in the world after the world's opinion. It is easy to live in solitude after your own. But the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of his character.—Emerson.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

HOW HE LEADS US.

Not always doth He lead us
  Through a clear and cloudless way,
Where the road is broad and level,
  And our feet would choose to stray;
But with never erring wisdom
  Mingles He the light with shade,
And the rugged mountain pathway
  With the smooth and sylvan glade.

Not always doth He grant us
  Just the thing we most desire;
For we are like little children,
  Knowing not what we require.
And oft times our prayers, if answered,
  Would a source of anguish be;
Hear the loving Master's whisper:
  "Nay, this is not best for thee."

Not always doth He answer
  When we first upon Him call;
But He never fails to hear us,
  For His love is over all.
And He strengthens us while waiting;
  Marks He every prayerful thought;
And He always sends a blessing
  Greater than the heart has sought.

Cling to Christ, O fainting spirit;
  Though thy sky be overcast,
Thou wilt braver be, and stronger
  For the trial, when 'tis past.
Are the billows rolling o'er thee?
  Hear Him saying: "It is best;
Through this storm of doubt and trial
  Thou shalt find in Me thy rest."
—Watchman.

TALKING WITH GOD.

A Prominent Minister's Idea of a True and Devout Supplication.

In his biography of the late Charles Haddon Spurgeon Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, D.D., minister at the Temple, Boston, speaking of that great preacher's peculiar charms, says, in regard to prayer:

Most prominent among these was his manner of prayer. When I first heard him, and it has been so ever since, his petitions impressed me more than his sermons. There were about them a simplicity, directness, dignity, a subdued fervor and credible confidence; and such an absence of bombast and stereotyped phrase that I was irresistibly drawn, as the people manifestly were, to a throne of grace. He seemed to be talking with God, reverently and humbly as became a creature, and yet boldly and trustfully as became a saint. No complimentary rhetoric was employed as though to assure the Infinite of his continued good opinion; no theologizing, like the recital of a creed, to satisfy Heaven and earth—especially earth—with his doctrinal soundness; no stamping, no gesture, as though the Divine attention could be taught by the tricks of the Forum; but instead an earnestness too real for stilted speech, a solemnity too deep for presumption, and an appreciation of the privilege of the soul's commerce with the Unseen, too high for it to be used in any other way than in tenderly voicing common human needs in the ear of the listening Father. It appeared to me that he preached well, because he had prayed well; and that he compelled the people to listen to his sermons because they had, of necessity, joined in his supplications.

I remember hearing once—I never wanted to hear him again—a very pompous clergyman who seemed to take great pleasure in introducing into his supplications a large number of unfamiliar words, who also sought by means of antitheses, alliterations, grandiloquent phrases, and other tricks and artificialities of the rhodomontade rhetorician to win "the ears of the groundlings." As I listened for awhile I felt that these verbal pyrotechnics were not designed for Heaven, but for earth, not for the Creator, but for the creature. This impression was deepened when I afterward read some specimens of this gentleman's declamatory piety in print. It seemed evident that it had met its proper destiny, reported for a newspaper, to be admired and praised by those who regard devotion only as a literary effort. We have all heard of that famous Boston prayer which was said to be the finest ever addressed to a Boston audience. But even that memorable performance "paled its ineffectual fires" in the presence of the verbal contortions and bombastic terminology which was deemed suitable for the ear of Him who is the Author of speech. I grew sick at heart when, as I listened to the close, and felt that "sacred silence" would have been more helpful to all serious souls than this glittering chatter, and this empty and mightily-syllabled twaddle, which displayed more affectation than independence, and more vanity than heartiness.

It seems to me that ministers can not be too careful as to their manner in public prayer. In that solemn service they are seeking to voice the cares, the woes, the trials and the sins of the people, and at the same time they are seeking an audience of the compassionate Father, who neither desires a eulogy from their lips nor a parade of showy words.

Surely their language, under such solemn circumstances, ought to be simple and easily understood on the part of those who are supposed to adopt it as it flows from the lips of the suppliant; and certainly it should gleam throughout with honesty and sincerity, presented as it is to a Being who sees through shams and abominates them. Long and complicated sentences are out of place, turgid and swelling expressions are equally intrusive, and scraps of poetry are as incongruous as they would be in the mouth of a drowning man when calling on his friends to save him from a watery grave. Some ministers are discursive in their prayers, others are informing; some exhort, others are dictatorial, and others modestly suggest what is becoming in the Almighty, while others manifest a free and easy familiarity, which is absolutely incompatible with reverence. These things ought not so to be.

The pastor should always try to realize that praying is not preaching. The style, the action and the voice appropriate to a pulpit discourse, are not in keeping with the more solemn privilege of supplication. It may be legitimate in the former to startle the hearer by well-executed climaxes, by bold figures, by gorgeousness of word-painting; and it may be pardonable, when trying to move him, to employ all the arts of the trained and conscientious orator. I have no criticism to offer on these points. The gifts of eloquence and of dramatic expression are, among the highest conferred on men, and they are to be valued, and they are to be earnestly employed; but they were never designed by their Author as means of approach to a throne of grace. He is not to be startled or roused from lethargy, and were He to be so swayed and influenced it certainly never would be accomplished by declamation.

In prayer there should be absolute immobility. The position once taken, whether standing or kneeling, should be retained to the end. There should be no shuffling of the feet, no movements of the hands, no restless twitching of the fingers, no shaking of the head, and, in a word, no action whatever. The body should be as a thing forsaken. It should not be thrust before the worshiper, distracting his attention from the petitions he offers, and disturbing the communion between him and God. Not the slightest gesticulation should recall its existence. For the time being it should be extinct. The voice, also, should be subdued and low; firm and distinct, but never harsh or loud. Elocution, generally a snare, and in prayer almost a sacrilege, ought to be avoided. The attention given to varied modulation, to excessive emphasis, to musical intonations, renders difficult the due concentration of mind on the supreme Being, whose presence and blessing are being sought. A merry song at a funeral is not more out of place than are elocutionary gymnastics in prayer. Sometimes clergymen who are anxious to discharge with decent propriety all the functions of their sacred office go to professed teachers of the art of reading and speaking for instruction. These guides who make orators, or claim to do so, but have never been able to make themselves orators, undertake to show ministerial students how to pray, when, in many instances, they themselves are profoundly ignorant of its first principles. The public petitions which are fashioned and delivered by the rules laid down by such men, are generally stilted in style, and distinguished more by sound than by sound sense, and as a whole are offensive to modesty and spirituality. Thrust away all cheap artificialities. The voice needs only the pathos that springs from real sympathy with the sins and sorrows of the world, and only the music that is born of spirituality, and the emphasis that comes from sincerity and earnestness; qualities these which no elocutionist can impart. In all of these respects however, Charles H. Spurgeon was a model for not one of the blemishes referred to in these reflections and strictures could be detected when he approached God with pleadings on behalf of the people.

NOT YET SINLESS.

Things That May Be Hidden from All Save Our Conscience and God.

Sinlessness is absolute conformity to the moral glory of the Lord Jesus. Sinlessness implies not only perfect conformity to the will of God, but total absence of all shades of ignorance, a perfect fellowship with God, without any proclivities or innate tendency to any evil. Sinlessness is death to everything that is contrary to the holiness and purity of God. Sinlessness is a life given wholly to God in every thought, word and deed. Victory over besetments is not perfection. Resisting temptation is not purity. Blindness to sin is not sinlessness.

Just take a peep at self for a moment, at improved self (and only a peep; introspection is unwise). Take the common case of bad temper. Once there was hastiness, the temper easily provoked, there was no rule over the spirit. Now there is improvement, the hastiness is corrected, so seldom to break out in open act, and there is much rule over the spirit. What then, is that perfection? Is that sinlessness? Just dig a little deeper, and it will be found that the evil temper, though subdued, is not eradicated; though quiescent, is not extinct; a tendency remains, will discover just a wee bit of impatience at contradiction, just a little discomposure at trifling crosses, just a little inclination to insist on one's rights even in frivolous matters. Such it may be, hidden from all save our own sensitive conscience and the all-seeing eye of God.

But dig down deeper still, and there will be, layer of the subtlest pride, just a little self-complacency, a thinking somewhat more highly of self on account of attainment, a secret applauding one's own holiness, a little food to vanity in the under-valuing of others, a sweet morsel of satisfaction in the scrutiny of those who are not pure, and a relish of those who justly reprove or seem to undervalue. And what is this but the remains of the corrupt nature?

How true then is the Word: "If we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us." "If we say we have not sinned we make God a liar, and His Word is not in us."—N. Y. Observer.

BETWEEN US AND SUCCESS.

Difficulties Will Be Encountered in Gaining Any Good Thing.

Between us and every success and prosperity in this life there is a river that must be passed. "Oh, how I would like some of those grapes on the other side," said some of the Israelites to Joshua. "Well," says Joshua, "if you want the grapes why don't you cross over and get them?" There is a river of difficulty between us and everything that is worth having; that which costs nothing is worth nothing. God never intended this world for an easy parlor, through which we are to be drawn in a rocking chair, but we are to work our passage, climb mountains, and ford rivers. The success achieved by business men comes only by hard work, by overcoming obstacles that look almost insurmountable in the perspective. So with everything in our lives, whether in business or in the home; what is worth anything is obtained only by toil, by overcoming difficulties. Our lives were not intended to be spent lying on couches of roses, but to do battle for ourselves, for humanity and for the Creator. God makes everything valuable difficult to get at for the same reason that He put the gold down in the mine; the diamond under a hard crust where its perfection is hidden until removed by labor and skill, and the pearl clear down in the sea to make us dig and dive for them. We acknowledge this principle in worldly things. Oh, that we were only wise enough to acknowledge it in religious things!—Talmage, in Ladies' Home Journal.

WISE SAYINGS.

—God sees hearts as we see faces.—Herbert.

—The measure of our success is in proportion as we satisfy God.—Chicago Standard.

—The latest and finest impression of the Bible is to have it well printed on the reader's heart.—Dr. Arrowsmith.

—If our love were but more simple,
We should take Him at His word,
And our lives would be all sunshine
In the sweetness of our Lord.
—Frederick Wm. Faber.

—The Gospel is a pharmacopeia which contains a remedy for every human ill. "The plaster," says Matthew Henry, "is as wide as the wound."—St. Louis Republic.

—The wages of sin is death. Though payment is often deferred, it is as certain in the end as the coming of the seasons or the ebb and flow of the tides.—Christian at Work.

—There is more power to sanctify, elevate, strengthen, and cheer in the word Jesus—"Jehovah-Saviour"—than in all the utterances of men since the world began.—Chas. Hodge.

—What a divine calling is music. Though everything else may appear shallow and repulsive, even the smallest task in music is so absorbing and carries us so far away from town, country, earth and all worldly things that it is truly a blessed gift of God.—Detroit Free Press.

—If people who scold would only do their dreadful work in the presence of the people they hate, and thus spare their friends, this world would be a far happier place. But the pity is that the innocent suffer instead of guilty. Think of a husband striking his wife, or a wife her husband, because of some wrong, real or imaginary, done by a third party who is absent, and therefore unharmed. And yet blows have not the power to hurt that bitter, stinging words have.—United Presbyterian.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

KING ALCOHOL'S DECREE.

The old [illegible] of all vices has a large brood,
  And all of such evil renown.
Each of them, he who could do the most ill
  Should receive the reward of a crown.
"My name is King Alcohol," proudly he said,
  "My children I call half a score,
Whisky, brandy, rum, gin, little cider and wine,
  And in 'bitters' I have many more.

"Now millions of souls I have won from the King,
  They give up themselves to my power;
But so many escape! He who captures the crowd
  Shall receive a magnificent dower."
Whisky, beer, brandy, gin, rum, each put in a claim,
  "Tens of thousands we've captured," they said;
While the ruby wine said: *"I rule o'er the Liege*
  And the great ones who *are not afraid."*

Then came little cider, a sharp, wiry elf,
  "Stand aside, ye old cowards," said he:
"You all must confess that the crown which we seek
  Belongs by fair rights unto me.
Who teaches the first steps? without them who would
  Go at all in the way you desire?
'Harmless cider' they call me, yet I am the one
  Who lights the unquenchable fire.
The thirst which I kindle no whisky can slake,
  Its cry is forever 'give more;'
Till the souls I have won cross the river of death,
  And their time for repentance is o'er."
"Take the crown, little cider," King Alcohol said:
  "Lure the little ones into the snare;
In their safe, happy home, light the fires that burn
  In the depths of eternal despair."
—Mrs. E. J. Richmond, in National Temperance Advocate.

TURKS AS DRINKERS.

Growth of the Use of Intoxicants Among the Mohammedans.

It is probably known to all that the koran—the Bible of the Mohammedan world—prohibits strictly the use of wine (which is held to include all other intoxicants); and that no faithful follower of the prophet can indulge in intemperance. The fact that the camel-driver of Mecca was shrewd enough to impose this condition upon the faithful accounts to some extent for the tremendous power of the Mohammedan empire. The faith was propagated by the sword, and the conquering armies of the Saracen caliph were composed entirely of temperance men. Their physical powers were not sapped by the drink habit; their bodies were not enervated by being liquor-soaked. Their fatalistic creed inculcates the doctrine that no man can die until the time arrives which Allah has decreed; and hence they marched into battle in the full belief that no man could be killed unless it was his death hour, so decreed from the beginning. Recklessly brave from this belief, capable of tremendous endurance because of their abstemious habits, they entered upon a career of conquest that came near overwhelming all Europe. Had not the Christian host under Charles Martel stayed the wave of Saracen incursion under the walls of Vienna, the cross would probably have gone down before the crescent, and the civilized world yielded allegiance to Mohammed rather than Christ.

But the burning zeal of those days has vanished. The Mohammedan of to-day does not feel the fanatic fervor of his forefathers. He complies with the forms of his religion because he was born in them, rather than from conviction. His religion is a mere formalism; and hence he falls a ready prey to temptation. It has for years been the testimony of travelers that Mohammedans do not hesitate to drink intoxicants whenever they have opportunity. Now it is said that the Turks are yielding more and more to the pleasures of drink. Though the moslem interpret the prohibition of the koran against wine (distilled liquors had not been invented when the koran was written, and beer was known, probably, only to the wild tribes of northern Germany) to extend to all intoxicating liquors, the formalist Turk says the koran only prohibits wine, and therefore he may drink all other liquors. A newspaper paragraph has this:

Rev. Dr. English states: "The drunkenness is rapidly spreading among every class of people, poor and rich, and yet officials are the chief of the class [illegible]. A gentleman who lived [illegible] Constantinople says: "Mr. English tells the truth when he states that 'officials are the chief drunkards.' [illegible] but for the present and future."

Raki is a fiery brandy, originally made in Russia. It has spread over the east, and the Turks have learned the method of making it. Perhaps raki may yet be the proximate cause of the fall of European Turkey, and through its means Russia may plant herself on the shores of the Bosphorus, and fix the seat of her empire in the imperial city of Constantine. As total abstinence from intoxicants was one of the factors which made the Turkish empire one of the mightiest nations in the world, intemperance among her people may well become a factor in her decline and fall, and the eventual banishment of the "unspeakable Turk" from Europe. The history of the world is full of examples of a hardy, abstemious people, of warlike proclivities, extending their boundaries, and becoming the founders of a mighty empire, only to have it overthrown because their descendants, grown rich and mighty, yielded to the great vices of mankind, among which intemperance is not the least, and fell before the victorious arms of some enemy. Turkey has been declining in power for the last century, and more, and the growth of intemperance among her people means that her decline will be still more rapid in the future. We of America should take warning by the example of history, and banish from among our people the one great unnecessary vice of intemperance. This, from its nature, can be successfully done by striking down its cause. We can abolish the manufacture and sale of rum in all its forms, and thus pulverize the rum power.—Toledo Blade.

AN EXPENSIVE VICE.

Both Sides of the Drink Problem Presented to the People.

The fact that in the United States at least a billion dollars passes yearly from the pockets of the rum-drinkers into the pockets of the rumsellers should command the thoughtful consideration of all right-minded, intelligent, patriotic citizens; and this fact is but one small item in comparison with other items in the catalogue of evil results that follow this enormous expenditure—nearly equal in amount to the national debt. While one billion dollars is a large sum of money to be worse than wasted yearly, the crime, wretchedness and poverty entailed thereby are beyond computation in dollars and cents. The rum-drinkers pay the billion-dollar voluntary tax; the tax-payers have to meet the expenses entailed upon the state by the pauperism, vice and crime which follow.

On the one hand, it is perfectly clear that there would be no liquors made and sold if there were no demand for them for people who drink. On the other, it is equally clear that the saloons to be found everywhere operate to constantly renew the supply of drinking men, and that they act as recruiting stations for the vast army of unfortunates who go down yearly into drunkards' graves. Hence the two sides of the problem as presented to the people. On the one hand the saloon can say that they are simply supplying a demand, and that, so long as that demand exists, they have as much right to supply it as other men have to supply the demand for food, or clothing, or other articles of daily consumption. On the other hand, the friends of temperance point to the fact that the saloon simply caters to a vice, and not to a legitimate need of the people, and that public policy demands its suppression, the same as places which cater to other vices, such as lechery and gambling, are suppressed.

As to the position of the saloon-keeper, the distinction is clear that he is not supplying any necessary or proper want of anyone. What he sells is an injury, not a benefit, to the foolish purchaser. This view of the subject is taken by the supreme court of the United States, which, in the California cases a couple of years ago, drew a clear line of distinction between the saloon and other occupations. It declares that the saloon only exists upon sufferance, because it is distinctively evil in its tendencies, and subserves no real necessity of the people; that it may be taxed to any extent, restricted in any way, or prohibited entirely, and that the saloon-keeper has no recourse. The state may do as it chooses with the saloon, and the latter has no recourse in federal law. It is a subject for the state to deal with, not the nation.

THE APPETITE FOR DRINK.

Proper Measures for Stamping Out the Evil.

Rev. F. W. Hamilton of Pawtucket, R. I., in a recent very suggestive sermon, asking the question, "Conform or Reform?" referred to the drink habit, as follows:

"Some of us are appalled by the consequences of the drink habit to the people of this nation and of the world. But when we try to take any measures for an improvement in the condition of things we are told at the out-set that men have always had an appetite for strong drink, that they have always drunk and will always drink, and we must base our calculations on that fact. I don't believe a word of it. Men in their natural condition desire a great many things and they long indulged their desires, but it has been possible to educate them out of a good many of those desires, although the educating had to be somewhat coercive at most times. I suppose it might have been argued, not so many generations ago, that because angry men thirst for the blood of their enemies and because they had always been in the habit of taking the lives of their enemies when they could, therefore they would always do so and that state of affairs must be accepted and made the basis of all legislation. We did not accept that state of affairs, and we have made human life reasonably safe, and we have cooled down to a great extent this raging thirst for blood; and it may not be out of place to recall the fact that we did not do it by selling the privilege of committing murder to a few persons of generally good character. If it be a fact that all men want to drink and have always indulged that natural appetite, which, by the way, I am by no means prepared to admit, we do indeed want to take account of that condition, not that we may accept and perpetuate it, but that we may overcome and remove it, and we want to use every means that our strength affords or our ingenuity can suggest to that end."

Referring to college dissipation among young men in connection with the drink habit, Mr. Hamilton said:

"Only a little while ago it was made public that certain clubs of young men in one of our foremost colleges were indulging in most unseemly and most disgraceful conduct. When comment was made upon it the reply came that young men always would do such things and it was no use to try to stop them. It could not be prevented, the situation must be accepted as final, and the most that could be expected was some slight effort to preserve external respectability. If it were a fact that the average young man went to college with the desire and intention of making a little beast of himself, the first duty of the officers of instruction and government would be to deal with that desire and intention, not to accept it and content themselves with trying to deodorize its consequences. If there are any college presidents who think they have no duty with the morals as well as with the intellects of the young men and young women put under their charge it is high time the fathers and mothers had something to say, and said it loud enough to insure its being heard."—National Temperance Advocate.

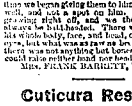
"I was deaf for a year, caused by Catarrh in the head, but was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. H. Hicks, Rochester, N. Y.

You now may drop a nickel in the slot and get a postage stamp. If we could get it licked also, life would be a picnic.

RAW AS BEEF-STEAK

Baby's Fearful Suffering from Skin Disease Covering Entire Body Cured by Cuticura.

My baby was taken very sick when he was three months old, and in a few days began breaking out. We employed both of the house doctors, and they could do nothing for him. Then we sent for the best doctor in Eaton Rapids, Mich., and he doctored him for two weeks, and he got worse all the time; and then I took him to Jackson, to a doctor who attends especially to skin diseases, and then he got worse than ever. Then I told my husband we had better try the CUTICURA REMEDIES any way; did not have any idea they would do any good, but in less than two months from the time we began giving them to him he was entirely well, and not a spot on him. His hair began growing right off, and we thought he would always be bald-headed. There was not a spot on his whole body, face, and head, only his nose and eyes, but what was as raw as beefsteak. So poor there was not anything but bones, and so weak he could raise neither hand nor head.
MRS. FRANK BARRETT, Winfield, Mich.



Cuticura Resolvent

The new blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair. Thus the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp, and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.
Send for "How to Cure Blood Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

RHEUMATIC PAINS
In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatica, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price, 25c.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
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"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
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New York City.
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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion,
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:
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CHURCH ORGANS.

The list of Churches using our Organs will prove to your satisfaction that we furnish the BEST for the least money. Prices from $200 to $1,000. If you will state the seating capacity of your church or hall, we will send—(free)—complete specifications of a

FELOUBET CHURCH ORGAN,

exactly suited to your needs. We are also prepared to build Church Organs for residences—These instruments are the crowning feature of a modern home. We build in style to match the woodwork. Write for designs and prices.

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State and Monroe Sts. CHICAGO.
NOTE.—Our factories produce upward of 100,000 musical instruments annually.

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who desires a good business position in the World's Fair city should write at once for Prospectus of the famous Metropolitan Business College, Chicago. Special facilities for the late graduates. Established 9 years. Occupies its own building. Address,
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SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. (MIDY) They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

TREATED WITH UNVARYING SUCCESS

All Troubles Affecting the Lungs, Nose or Throat—Special Lines in Which the Specialists of the Stackhouse Medical Institute Excel.

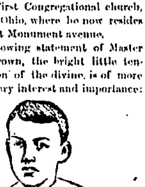
The success achieved by the specialists of the Stackhouse Medical Institute in the treatment of catarrh and kindred diseases, has never been paralleled.

The prosperity of this institute has been well merited. Years of the most careful study into the cause, character and complications of this class of chronic diseases has been supplemented by many years of practice among the most difficult and stubborn cases.

These substantial statements freely given by grateful patients are convincing. No element of doubt can exist in the minds of the most incredulous after reading such evidence as is today brought forward.

Few clergymen are better known in Indiana than the Rev. D. M. Brown, who has occupied pulpits at Indianapolis, Knightstown and other Indiana cities, and who recently accepted a call from the First Congregational church, at Dayton, Ohio, where he now resides at 319 West Monument avenue.

The following statement of Master Morton Brown, the bright little ten-year-old son of the divine, is of more than ordinary interest and importance:



MASTER MORTON BROWN.

"Four years ago," said he, "we lived at Knightstown, Indiana. I caught cold that winter and it kept getting worse until I had a bad case of catarrh. I had headache nearly every day. The least amount of exercise made me tired. I had a cold nearly all the time and my nose was often stopped up so it was impossible to breathe through it. My eyesight began to grow dim so I had to wear spectacles. The very worst symptom in my case, though, was deafness. My hearing kept growing worse until we were all afraid I should become entirely deaf.

"Nothing that was done for me helped my case any until I went to the Stackhouse Medical Institute. I had only taken treatment there a little while until I began to get well. Now the headaches have stopped; I have no more dizzy spells; I feel ever so much stronger; eyesight is good and I have recovered my hearing. Everybody that is bothered with catarrh ought to go to the specialists of the Stackhouse Medical Institute and be cured."

Master Brown recovered his hearing. Catarrhal deafness can always be cured.

Mr. Thomas Gormley, of 74 Melita street, Fort Wayne, Ind., says: "When I began treatment at the Stackhouse Medical Institute I was suffering from all the symptoms of catarrh, the worst of which was shortness of breath and exhaustion after the slightest exertion. These symptoms have entirely disappeared. Am thoroughly satisfied with the progress made in my case and have full confidence in the doctors."

Shortness of breath and exhaustion can be cured in every case by the Stackhouse treatment.

Miss Mary Moriarty, of New Haven, Allen county, Indiana, says: "The most threatening symptoms in my case was failing eyesight. Spots seemed to float before my eyes and I was threatened with total blindness. Since taking the Stackhouse treatment this as well as all other symptoms has been wonderfully improved."

Impaired eyesight, the result of Catarrh, can always be cured by this advanced method of treatment.

Mr. C. Kochlinger, of the little town of Soest, Allen county, Indiana, says of his case: "I had a three-years' siege of catarrh. I lost my appetite, and in consequence became greatly emaciated. Under the Stackhouse treatment my appetite was soon restored, and I am rapidly gaining in flesh. I feel better now than at any time for the past three years."

A loss of appetite means loss of flesh. Both are quickly regained under the Stackhouse Treatment.

Peter E. Pooley, a lad of fourteen, of 39 Wabash avenue, Fort Wayne, Indiana, says: "I had catarrh of the head, dizziness and partial deafness and constant headaches. I could not study or learn my lessons at school, and my teacher advised me not to come to school until I was better. I went to the Stackhouse Medical Institute and began treatment; in a little while I commenced to feel better. The worst symptoms have nearly all left me, and I am again attending school. I never felt so well before."

Headaches and dizziness, common symptoms of Catarrh, can always be cured by this system of treatment.

Don't say, "It's only a bad cold and I'll wear it out after a while." It may wear you out first.

Don't forget that it is only a short step from a bad cold to chronic catarrh.

Don't forget that catarrh of the head often runs into bronchial catarrh in a short time.

Don't forget that a bad case of bronchial catarrh usually results in consumption.

Don't say, "I will take treatment when I get time." No business is as important as the perservation of our health.

Don't conclude that because some one has failed to cure your catarrh that it is incurable. No system of treatment has ever been so uniformly successful as Dr. Stackhouse's.

Don't say "I can't afford to take treatment," for the charges at the Stackhouse Medical Institute are so moderate as to be within the reach of all.

Don't forget that every patient who takes treatment at the Stackhouse Medical Institute is furnished medicines free of charge.

Don't forget this: Life is very short. You will be dead a long time. You can't accomplish much in an ordinary lifetime unless you have good health.

Don't forget that a little effort, a little medicine and a little time will cure that catarrh of yours, and give you renewed vigor and make the world seem brighter and better to you.

You can be treated by mail.

Treatment through correspondence by the system perfected by this institution has proven as effective in its results as in cases where the treatment is personally administered. Our special symptom blank by means of which we are enabled to correctly diagnosis even the most complicated case, is mailed to all who writefor it.

Stack House Medical Institute.
Permanently Located in White's New Bank Building,
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(Entrance opposite Masonic Temple)
FORT WAYNE, IND.

SPECIALTIES—Catarrh, and Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Nervous Diseases, Blood and Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases. Successful treatment by mail. Write for symptom blank. Consultation and examination, $1.00. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m.; 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Sunday 3 to 5 p. m.

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The National Lead Co. manufacture a line of colors to color strictly pure White Lead any shade wanted.

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They are put up in small packages; one pound being sufficient to tint twenty-five pounds of Lead. This makes the best paint that it is possible to put on a building.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

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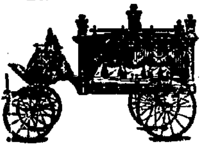

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A Perfect Fit Guaranteed

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Did it ever occur to you that the Largest Bargain does not always come from the largest store?

We invite you to visit our store, see the goods and get our prices, if you want to buy or not.

We Can Save You Money.

We sell nothing but the best of goods and everything, warranted as represented.

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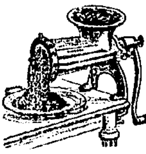

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We make a specialty of Window Glass, Plate and Ornamental Glass

We have also in stock Meat Cutters, Carvers, Silver Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Potts, Sad Irons, Washers, Wringers, Tubs, Pails, Shot Guns and Cartridges.

Call and see us at
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HUMANE SOCIETY NOTICE.

All parties having knowledge of acts of cruelty to animals or children will greatly favor and assist the Fort Wayne Humane Society by telephoning or writing such information to [illegible] Bond, corner Wayne and Barr sts. Telephone No. [illegible] [illegible]

RALLY!

Big Sale opened Satur-
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we can suit you with such a large assortment

o visit our Store during this Sale, for we will he price other Clothiers will ask for the same and the prices are what is going to make them

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ave no trouble in getting a Coat to suit you in Hundred Different Styles, Grades and Colors. go in this Sale for $10, and so it is with every-

SHING GOODS.

In this department goods will be sold on the same basis as in our various departments. Hats, Underwear, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, Neckwear, in fact everything that goes to make up a Furnishing Goods Department will be sold at great reduced prices.

Children's Departments.
THE GREAT SALE!

Wayne, Ind.

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WANTED—First-class pant makers. 113 Calhoun street. H. G. [illegible] & Co. 28-3t

WANTED—A good girl for general house work. Call at M. E. Parsonage, 195 West Wayne street. 19tf

WANTED—Man to collect and canvass. Steady job and good wages. Apply at Room 1, 81 Calhoun street. 26-6t

WANTED—A steady, sober man to collect and canvas. Good salary. W. J. Armstrong, Supt., 21 Pixley Block, Berry St. 27-tf

WANTED Reliable man here, and another, one to two hundred miles outside; $900 first year. Stamp and references, "Morris," care this paper.

WANTED—Boarding; private christian families who would like to give a home to one or two young men at reasonable prices, should send their names to D. F. Bower, general secretary of the city department Y. M. C. A. 12-tf

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TRAVEL—In surrounding districts, by own team or otherwise, soliciting orders from retail dealers for rubber boots and shoes, to be shipped direct from factory. Those already traveling with another line of goods could make this a valuable addition to their business. Address, stating particulars and references, Colchester Rubber Co., Colchester, Conn. oct 20-d-w 1 mo

WANTED—Wide awake workers everywhere to sell "Shepp's Photographs of the World;" the greatest book on earth; costing $100,000; cash or installments; a Bonanza for the Holidays; agents coining money; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; workers wild with success. Mr. King O'Lor, Altoona, Pa. cleared $1,500 in six weeks; Rev. Jos. Walters, Nantucket, Mass., $180 in 17 hours; Miss L. K. Brown, Los Angeles, Cal., $73 first day. Magnificent outfit only $1. Goods on credit. Address Globe Bible Pub. Co., No. 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., or No. 358 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. oct 11-d&w1ow

GIRLS wanting situations should call at the Intelligence office, 151 Calhoun street. Also parties in need of help will do well to leave their orders. Prompt attention guaranteed. 29-4

$40 Per month and expenses paid good men for taking orders. Steady work. Apply Protective Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

$5 to $15 per day at home, selling Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, &c. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. sep 3-6-18t H. E. DELNO & CO., Columbus, O.

MAN Wanted. Salary and expenses. Permanent place. Apply now. Only 100 acres of nursery stock on both American and Canadian soils. Hardy varieties our specialty. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Chicago. se 17-sa tu-nov 17.

GOOD Salary Guaranteed to ladies willing to do writing for me at their homes. Address in own handwriting, with stamped envelope. Miss Edna L. Smythe, South Bend, Ind., proprietor of the famous Gloria Water for the complexion. 13o d12t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At the Sentinel Office, bound copies of revised ordinances. 1-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—A dwelling house of 5 rooms on Winter street, near Pontiac. Inquire at 138 Harrison. J. H. Meyer. 21-tf

FOR SALE—Three fine imported Llewellen setter dogs, age 10 months; partly broke. Call at Clem Becker's, 32½ Calhoun st. 19-12t

FOR SALE—The fine brick residence, southeast corner Berry and Union streets. All modern conveniences. Apply to O. K. Hanna, at Nuttman & Co's bank. 21-tf

FOR SALE—A glass-front landau hack, a buckboard, cart, double set of work harness, six second-hand buggies, road wagon and a good cash register. Thos. Hunt, 12 Randolph st. Oct4 1m

FOR SALE—One house, with 12 rooms, centrally located; this is a boarding house, and is an old stand; it is a rare chance for some one. We also have one 8-room house on South Calhoun street, price $1,300, and two on Barr street, price $1,500 each. One on McLaughlin street, south side, price $6[illegible] if sold soon. Inquire at Dr. Niswonger's office, 80 Calhoun st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Oct4-1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Four unfurnished rooms. No. 50 Nirdlinger avenue. 26-6t

FOR RENT—Frame house, 32 E. Wayne st. Inquire at Nuttman & Co.'s bank. 21-tf

FOR RENT—A livery barn with all modern improvements. Inquire at Ryan Bros., 161 Harrison st., Telephone No. 443. 20-tf

FOR RENT—Farm, 160 acres, adjoining the town of Mooresville; well improved. Cash rent. Inquire, Nuttman & Co.'s bank. 21d-w1f

FOR RENT—At 131 East Berry street, house of 7 rooms and bath room, with all modern improvements. Inquire at 167 East Berry st. 20 tf

FOR RENT—One front room, with alcove, up stairs; also, one suit of unfurnished front rooms, down stairs. Call at 198 West Berry street. 27 4t

FOR RENT—A modern 10-room house, 131 East Wayne street, in first class condition; good light east and south. Inquire at Ward's China store, No. 8 West Columbia street. Sign, big tree dog. 10-tf

FOR RENT—Two story dwelling near Nickel Plate round house. House and locality good to secure roomers or boarders. Rent reasonable. Inquire at West Superior street or J. M. Menerwell's coal office. 29-tf

LOST.

LOST—A pair of gold spectacles in a leather case. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office. 24-tf

LOST—Pug dog, nine months old. Finder will please return same to No. 35 East Williams street and receive reward. 26-1t

HOW TO BUILD A HOME.

DO YOU KNOW—That the cheapest place to borrow money is the Fort Wayne Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, which meets at hall of City Dep't Y. M. C. A. on Calhoun street, first Tuesday after the 15th of each month, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., and will loan from $1,000 to $10,000 in sums of $100 and upwards, on first mortgage, real estate security. Loans made to anyone, whether a member of the association or not. The borrower repays the loan in monthly installments.

F. D. Casanave, President.
C. Hettler, Treasurer.
J. F. Rohabaugh, Attorney.
ja 1-tf F. J. McDonald, Secretary.

DO YOU WANT A HOME? Parties will do well to call on me and look over my list of bargains. I will build to suit purchaser on any of my vacant lots. I have two elegant farms that I will exchange in part for city property. J. T. CRAWFORD. tf Rooms, 10 and 11 Pixley & Long Block

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 55 Madison street. Specialty—Diseases of women. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.; from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVED—Prof. Luce and wife, Gypsy Zora, the celebrated palm and planet readers and mediums, reveal every hidden mystery in life; clairvoyantly your future unerringly predicted. Room 38 West Wayne street, entrance on Harrison street. sept-13-1mo

JUST about once a day, on the average, the foundations of another new house are laid in Lakeside. The rapidity with which that beautiful addition is now building up with handsome homes is greater than ever before. The quality of people it attracts is the very best. It is not too late to build yet this fall. If you have a hundred or two dollars to pay on a lot, the Land Co. will loan you all the money to build. The rent you are paying would soon secure you a home of your own. tf

MONEY TO LOAN—The Tri-state Building and Loan Association will loan you money to pay a mortgage or build you a home, at a less rate than anyone else. Do not pay rent or a high rate of interest when you can get the money of the Tri-state Building and Loan Association at a low rate and on such easy terms. One thousand dollars at $12, $14 or $17 per month, to suit borrower. Call at the office of the Association, rooms 13 and 14 Pixley and Long block, and secure full particulars. 27-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums of $100 to $10,000. Lowest rates and easiest terms. Mortgage notes and commercial paper bought and sold.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

New 7-room dwelling, W. Superior st.,	$1,400
Nice 5-room dwelling, Burgess st.,	1,100
Choice 5-room dwelling, E. Wayne St.,	1,700
New 5-room dwelling, Archer Ave.,	1,000
10 choice lots, Freeman's Add'n., Spy Run Ave.	

City and suburban property, lots, acres, additions, farms, business chances, etc., for sale and exchange. J. F. Curtice, Rooms 3 & 4 White Bank Building. aug 24-1mo.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Stop Paying Rent—Own Your Home.

If You Want Money to Pay Off a Mortgage,

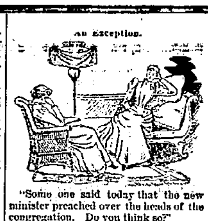
If You Want Money to Improve Your Home or Other Property,

If You Want Money to Help You in Any Way, on Good Security,

Come to the Allen county Loan and Savings Association, rooms 6 and 7 White's Block, and have your wants supplied on the best possible terms for safety and satisfaction to yourself.
T. O. Rogers, Secretary. Ed. White, President.

WASHBURN Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers in volume and quality of tone are the best in the world. Warranted to wear in any climate. Sold by all leading dealers. Beautifully illustrated souvenir catalogue with portraits of famous artists will be mailed FREE. LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

An Exception.



"Some one said today that the new minister preached over the heads of the congregation. Do you think so?"

"He didn't preach over my head. I had on my theater hat."—Life.

RAILWAYS AND SHOPS.

Accidents, Incidents and Personal Mention of the People About the Railway Centers.

C. S. Knight is in Cincinnati looking after the interests of the electric light company.

Pittsburg Engineer W. Doty reported for duty this morning after a few days illness.

Gust Schmelzer, of the electric light testing room, is taking a day off to witness a ball game.

Manager J. M. Bassett, of the Standard Wheel works, is at South Bend on a business mission.

H. Colclasser, of the Pittsburg car shop, is off duty, presumably on account of sickness.

John Saunders, of the Pittsburg paint shop, will spend Sunday with his parents in New Haven.

Dick Renfrew, of Foreman Cook's department of the electric light works, is sick and off duty.

C. Marrish, fireman, reported at the Pittsburg round house this morning, after being off on a vacation.

A. S Work, road foreman of engines on the Nickel Plate, took No. 9 on the Pittsburg for Chicago last night.

The Pittsburg Columbian express was delayed over three hours yesterday by a freight wreck at Palestine, Ohio.

A. C. F. Weichman, who went east a few days ago in the interest of the Anthony Wayne works, returned home last evening.

G. Brown, fireman on the Pittsburg road, is taking a few days' leave of absence in which to look after some private business.

John Lee, the Nickel Plate fireman who had an extra run out of Bellevue, Ohio, has been transferred to a run out of Fort Wayne.

Dick Braaken, of the testing department of the electric light works, left last evening for Xenia, Ohio, to install a plant for the company.

W. Swart, J. Worman, J. McMullen and C. Colmey are sick. O. E. Ellenwood is taking a few days' vacation. All are Pittsburg engineers

James McLaughlin, of the Pittsburg planing mills, will soon marry one of New Haven's most charming young ladies. The arrangements for the wedding are now in progress.

Engineer C. H. Van Gordor, who was transacting some business for the Nickel Plate company at Fostoria, Ohio, has returned to the city and will resume his run on the road.

Master Car Builder James A. Graham and Christian Scheuman went to Chicago last night, where they are superintending the furnishing of the general offices of the Pennsylvania company.

The Tippecanoe elevator was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $6,000. Three Nickel Plate cars, one of them loaded with flax seed, were also burned. Tippecanoe is a small station on the Nickel Plate, sixty miles west of this city.

The Tippecanoe club will leave over the Grand Rapids by special train at 6:30 this evening, for Huntertown.

W. W. Olmstead, of Allegheny City, Pa., arrived here last evening and this morning took a clerical position in the office of Master Mechanic Morse, of the Wabash.

The Pittsburg blacksmith force now number 120 men. The greatest number ever employed in the department was 130, and indications point to a still greater number before the year is out.

Messrs. Hadley, Dougal and Abbott, of the electric light works, will play with the Y. M. C. A. foot ball team, while Cheny Knight, of the same works, will act in the capacity of referee.

Frank Girard went to Toledo last night, where he will meet and accompany his wife home. The lady has been visiting in that city some time. Mr Girard is a blacksmith in the Pittsburg shops.

Two coaches, carrying fifty-eight Indians, under the care of Major Bourke, were attached to the Pittsburg passenger train No. 9 last evening. The red men have been making their annual visit to Washington.

This evening Miss Zant, of Loudonville, Ohio, and George Geisner, of Van Wert, will arrive in the city and be the guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson, of Brookside street. Mr. Johnson is employed in the Pittsburg shops.

The testing department in the Electric Light works was in operation all last night, testing a new machine. Some of the men in the shipping and winding rooms also worked all night. The Electric company is enjoying a business boom.

A special train, bearing Superintendent Williams, Train Master S. P. Blair and Civil Engineer Pardee came in from the west over the Nickel Plate yesterday afternoon. After inspecting affairs at this point the party continued their journey eastward.

Mrs. Collins Cook, of Dayton, Ohio, mother of Foreman C. O. Cook, of the electric light works, will arrive in the city today to spend a couple weeks with her son and his family. Mrs. Cook will visit relatives and friends in Huntington and Peru before returning to her home.

Mrs. Sutton, wife of Harry Sutton, of the Fort Wayne Furniture works, is very ill with lung fever. Last night it was thought that the patient could not live, but she rallied and is much better this morning. Mrs. Jupp Edsall, mother of Mrs. Sutton, who was attending the latter, was also taken violently ill yesterday and had to be conveyed home in a hack.

The directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad are out on their annual tour. In the party are John N. Hutchinson, John J. Haley, sr., and John J. Haley, jr., of Philadelphia; L. B. Harrison and William Hooper, Cincinnati; and they ride in the Pullman palace car "Haseleniere." The party came in from the east on No. 9 last night and left by special train this morning. Chief Engineer Thomas Rodd was with the directors.

John Casey surprised Foreman Hugh Hogan and other friends in the Pittsburg shops yesterday by tendering his resignation as gang foreman of the valve department. Mr. Casey is a very pleasant shopmate and one of the very best machinists in the Pittburg works. He has purchased an interest in the machine shop of Thomas O'Connell, on Columbia street, and will next Monday enter that establishment as one of the firm. THE SENTINEL wishes him abundant success in his business venture.

THE people of Iowa and Missouri are entitled to the credit of having taken the initiative in formally organizing for the purpose of systematically improving their roads. The conventions held at Des Moines and Chillicothe show that a pretty general interest is taken in the subject, and that it is well understood the proposed reform cannot be carried out otherwise than by a considerable pecuniary outlay, but that the work will be well worth all it costs. The speakers at the Iowa convention have emphasized the necessity of a radical change. One of them asserted that bad roads damaged the creamery and cheese interest of his State this year so much as to reduce the profit of the farmer 20 per cent., and defined a good road as one that enables the farmer to market his produce when prices are most favorable. Another showed how freedom of social intercourse over good roads improves the individual and the community, helps to enliven social life, and thereby "arrests the regrettable tendency of many people to rush to the cities." And he said that if life was made bright on the farm there would be fewer inmates of insane asylums, which doubtless is true. The plan proposed for Iowa is that six roads be constructed to run north and south and six to run east and west in each county, the estimated average cost of which is be $1,500 per mile. This will bring every farmer within moderate distance of a road, and will admit of intermediate thoroughfares being subsequently constructed if required.

When other remedies fail to relieve coughs and colds, *Dr Bull's Cough Syrup* will effect a permanent cure. Obviously because it is the best remedy.

Corsets have been found on the waists of Egyptian mummies.

Do not make a mistake in buying family medicine. Moffat's Pills cures all stomach and liver diseases, and purifies the blood. Try them.

Notice.

All communications addressed to THE DAILY SENTINEL and intended for publication must be written on one side of the paper only, to insure their correct insertion.

YOUR LAST CHANCE

Is Coming---October 25 is the Day.

One More Grand Harvest Excursion Via the Wabash Line.

Round trip excursion tickets will be sold on the above date by the Wabash line to points in Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Tennessee at HALF FARE, or one lowest single trip fare for the round trip, with return limit of twenty days. For rates, routes, maps, time tables and general information call on or address R. G. Thompson, passenger agent, Fort Wayne, Ind. 30-tf

Gold paper at 1c per roll at Fred Kreibaum's, 90 Barr St. 24-6

KRUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES—WARRANTED.

OMAHA, Neb., May 5, 1891.

I have tried a great many remedies for headache, and KRUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES knock it quicker than anything I ever tried. D. W. McVEA.

For sale by Gross & Pellen.

From Kalamazoo.

NORMAN LICHTY, Des Moines, Iowa:

Dear Sir—A box of HEADACHE CAPSULES were handed to me and I have used them with perfect success. They cannot be recommended too highly. Could not possibly do without them to sufferers with this common, though terrible, complaint.

J. ESSING, Kalamazoo, Mich.

THE LODGES.

The Caledonians Will Celebrate Hallow'een on Monday Night.

The Fort Wayne Caledonian society will celebrate the ancient and interesting custom of Hallow'een Monday evening in their hall, 76 Calhoun street. The committee on arrangements have spared no pains to make this a most interesting and enjoyable social. Everybody is invited to come and witness the celebration of this auld Scotch custom, which will be carried out to the letter. A good time guaranteed for everybody. The following program has been arranged:

National Hymn, "America"..Audience
Address..............Hon. J. B. White
Song..............Miss Anna Kochell
Piano Solo..........Miss Julia Wilson
Song..................Mr. A. Dougall
Recitation.........Miss Anna Sinclair
Song................Miss Mary Cairns
Piano Solo.........Miss Bessie Cherry
Song..................Mrs. Newham
Address...............Mr. J. B. Brown
Song...................Mr. J. L. Gillie
Song...................Mr. A. Dougall

The following dances will be gone through with: Hornpipe, (Mr. Dixon); highland fling, (Mr. McKenzie); scotch reel, quadrille, waltz, schottische, flowers of Edenburg, quadrille, wild Irishman, quadrille.

Howard Council, 216, of the Royal Arcanum, will hold their next regular meeting in their hall, Bass block, Calhoun street, Friday, November 4. All members are requested to be present and visiting brothers will receive a hearty welcome.

Rathbone Temple, No. 31, Pythian Sisters, will give a social next Friday evening at the residence of Miss Addie Durnell, No. 27 Duryea street. Miss Durnell is a teacher in the public schools.

JACOB HILL'S LIGHT

Guides a Couple of Republican Speakers Aright.

ABOITE, Ind., Oct. 19.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

The big republican pole raising at Aboite station on October 18, was a grand fizzle. They attempted to raise a pole but the pole did not rise, and night coming on the Hon. John Morris, jr., Hon. Elmer Leonard and the Hon. Jos. L. Gruber, republican candidate for sheriff, made their appearance, and the first thing we knew they were laying along the Wabash railroad, spilled out of their buggy and very much demented and in total darkness, but there came along a farmer, Mr. Wm. Reemer, a life long democrat with a Cleveland lantern, whom the trio asked for a light.

Mr. Reemer replied: "The light I carry has never deceived me and by the same I will be glad to show you the right way." The first thing in order was to find their hats and their documents, and after gathering up the hats and documents, the second thing in order the trio asked Mr. Reemer where the place of speaking was and Mr. Reemer told them to follow the light that never deceived him and he would show them where the place was. The platform was the tile shed of Messrs. Wells & Becquette, and when they got there the place was in total darkness. They got behind the Cleveland lamp and said their peice, which was nothing but abuse of the official, and the tariff they passed by saying it was nothing but stale talk.

P. S. Oct. 19, '92—By cutting off New York and Indiana from the buds of the ash pole the republicans raise their ash pole today.

Yours truly, one of the boys,
JACOB HILL.

LAST OF THE TUSSAUDS.

A Wonderful Wax Work Artist in London.

Mr. Joseph Randall Tussaud, for more than thirty years the only modeller at Mme. Tussaud's exhibition, died at Hampstead last week. The deceased sculptor was a man of remarkable powers inherited from his famous grandmother, Mme. Tussaud, whose pupil he was, and some of the finest likenesses in the present exhibition were his work.

The late Mr. Tussaud exhibited his first bust in the academy at the age of 15, and during his thirty years of work he received encouragement from nearly all the sovereigns of Europe. The late Emperor Nicholas had his portrait painted as a present to Mr. Tussaud, and the Emperor Napoleon favored him in many ways. Princess Mary of Cambridge was a great admirer of his busts, and on several occasions he executed work in marble for her. He was only 61 at the time of his death.

The best honey in Persia is collected from the orange groves of Kauzeroon.

NOTIONS AND KNICKKNACKS.

The lighthouse tower at Cape Hatteras is 189 feet high from its base to the centre of the lantern. It is the tallest lighthouse tower in existence.

M. Larson, a rich Danish banker who was the image of the czar of Russia, is now in an insane asylum. He got to believe he really was the czar and was constantly in fear of assassination.

A pastor proposed to a young lady but was rejected. His feelings had the second severe test when a widow neighbor sent him the following text to preach from: "You ask and receive not, because you ask a miss."

The largest man in Kentucky is Ross Skaggs of Lawrence county who weighs 521 pounds and is 6 feet 8 inches tall. His arms measure two feet in circumference and his thighs three feet. He is thirty-one years of age.

Bellefonte, Pa., physicians are reported to be puzzled over a barometrical sort of young lady of that place who is of the most amiable and pleasant disposition in clear, sunny weather, but who gets ugly and morose when clouds gather, and so unruly before a big storm that she has to be restrained.

The body of Russell Benedict, the wealthy Danbury man, who died at Marienbad, Austria, arrived at his late home in a casket which cost several thousand dollars. It was of solid gold and silver ornamentation, and so heavy that it could not be removed to the Benedict homestead. It was made exactly like those in which members of the Austrian royal family are buried.

Railroad passengers are now classified individually as "first-class," "second-class," "third-class," "immigrant," "tourist," "excursionist," "family ticket passengers," "drawing-room," "mileage passengers" "sleeping car," dining-room," "clergymen," "editorial," "crews," "commuters," "private cars," "passengers at the request of other railroads," "commutation tickets to individuals," "deadheads," "free passes."

At a small loch, about twenty-five miles from the town of Aberdeen, a certain Lord B. was watched while fishing by a shepherd laddie for a period of over two hours, during which time his lordship did not catch a single fish. Getting rather annoyed, he addressed the boy: "I say, my little lad, do you know if there are any fish in the pond?" "Well, yer lordship," the boy replied, "if there is any they must be awfu' sma', 'cause there wis nae watter there tae it rained yesterday."

Are You Interested in Low Prices?

We Now Offer a Magnificent New Stock of

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing!

For fall wear, at prices the lowest yet named for strictly first-class goods. While we supply the Strongest and Most Serviceable WORKING SUITS to be found. They are also satisfactory in appearance and marvels of cheapness at the prices we put on these reliable goods. Workingmen, do not buy until you have seen our New Stock.

PIXLEY & COMPANY.

Tasks That Must Be Done.

Nature has assigned important tasks to the liver and the bowels, and being mutually dependent upon each other for the regular and adequate discharge of these tasks, a cessation of work by one causes the other to lapse into inactivity. The tasks of secretion and evacuation must be performed, or the system is poisoned and disordered. Moreover, fatal inflammation of the bowels or abscess of the liver are apt to ensue if inaction of these organs is allowed to go unheeded. The dangerous tendency should be checked at the outset with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an anti-bilious specific and laxative without a peer. Never does this medicine cause a spasm of the stomach or uneasiness of the bowels. It does its reformatory work pleasantly though with reasonable activity. It prevents malaria and rheumatic disease, kidney complaints and relieves dyspepsia and nervousness.

NOBBY

Fall - Styles

—IN—

Worsted Suitings,
Scotch Cheviots.
Landau Novelties in
Fine Trowserings,
Fancy Vestings.
Fall and Winter Overcoatings at

A. FOSTER,
15 West Wayne Street.

THE FIRST GOOD OPPORTUNITY GIVEN THIS YEAR.

For the next 30 days you can buy your Wall Paper below wholesale prices as we have the largest and most complete line in the city and are compelled to make room for next year's goods.

We will give a discount of **10 per cent.** on the lowest prices you can obtain of any dealer in the city during the time mentioned.

FRED KREIBAUM,
No. 90 Barr Street.

MRS. JENNIE ORMSBY,

Teacher in Physical Culture and Reading

Lessons Given Every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon at 1:30 at

CITY Y. M. C. A. HALL.

ROBERT SPICE.

WATERWORKS AND GENERAL - PLUMBING!
Natural Gas Fitting.

A full line of waterworks and plumbing goods, Pumps, Wind Mills and Drive Wells.

48 W. Main St.--Telephone 261.

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FISHER BROTHERS.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
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STATIONARY, ETC.
125 CALHOUN STREET,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

C. W. BRUNS & CO.,

PLUMBERS.

Agents for the Goodrich Self-Heating and [illegible]ing Bath Tube.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

A GRAND GALA NIGHT [illegible]

SATURDAY, Oct. 29,

Better than the best Comic Opera

THE BEAUTIFUL EXTRAVAGANZA,

SPIDER AND FLY

40-People in the Production-40

New, Gorgeous,
Scenic and
Mechanical
Effects.

Attended by the Elite of Every City.

Prices, 25, 50 and 75c.
Seats on Sale Thursday.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1st.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

The Grandest Production Known to the American Stage.
13—Realistic Scenes—13
The Great New York and Boston Success.

Sale of Seats Saturday!
Prices, 25, 50, 75c and $1.

I have removed to Corner Lewis and Calhoun Streets (opposite Library Hall).

James Madden,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter.

INDIANA
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of FORT WAYNE.

Paid-Up Capital, $200,000.00.

Insures against loss by fire on Dwellings, Brick or Frame Stores, Churches, School Houses, Hotels and contents, Brick Manufacturing Risks and Lumber Yards at Adequate Rates.

Office in Bank Building, corner of Main and Court Streets.

JNO. H. JACOBS, President.
JNO. E. BEAHLER, Secretary. 10-1-88

A. HATTERSLEY & SON,

PLUMBERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

48 East Main St.,

FORT WAYNE, ... IND.

LOUIS WOLF & CO., ++ Special Offerings!

A Grand Special Sale at Cut Prices!

Commencing, Thursday Morning, October 27, 1892.

Prices that are MONEY Savers!

Below will be Found a Few Quotations to Verify This:

Domestics.

Good calicos, all new patterns, 5c yd.

Good quality gingham, in blue and white and brown and white check, 5c per yard.

An elegant quality shirting, 5c and 7c per yd., worth 7 and 10c.

Beautiful patterns of outing cloth, in a very good quality, for 8c, 10c and 12½c per yd.

A heavy, unbleached, yard-wide muslin, 5c per yard.

A very fine and, heavy, unbleached muslin, at 6¼ and 7c per yard.

Bleached muslin, yard wide, 5c.

Good bleached muslin, yard wide, 6c.

Unbleached cotton flannel, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10c.

Bleached cotton flannel, 6, 7, 8, 10c.

50 pieces Twilled Suiting, 6c yard, worth 10c.

50 pieces double width suiting, 10c a yard, worth 15c.

A soft finish muslin, as good as Lonsdale, 7c per yard.

50 doz. woolen skirts, 79c, worth $1.

10 doz. chenille table covers, regular price $3.00, for $2.25.

1 case of bed quilts, worth $1.00, for 75c.

A full line of white and red flannel, from 7c upwards, etc., etc.

Notions.

1 lot undressed kid gloves, good value, at 75c, for 59c.

1 lot kid gloves, odds and ends, not one pair that are not worth 50c and more, for 39c.

1 lot children's ribbed hose, absolutely fast black, double knees and high spliced heels, excellent value at 30c, for 20c.

1 case ladies stainless fast black hose, worth 17c, for 12½c.

1 case of ladies' jersey fitting Maco yarn, natural grey, vests and pants, regular price 60c, for 48c.

1 case ladies' natural grey Swiss ribbed vests, medium weight, for 25c, good value at 40c.

1 lot gentlemen's scarlet shirts and drawers, regular 75c goods, for 60c.

50 doz ladies' fancy hemstitched handkerchiefs, good value at 10c, for 5c.

15 doz Chatlaine bags, for 25c a piece.

Fancy leather trimmed shopping bags, for 50c, worth 75c.

German knitting yarn in black and colors, 17c a skein.

Linens.

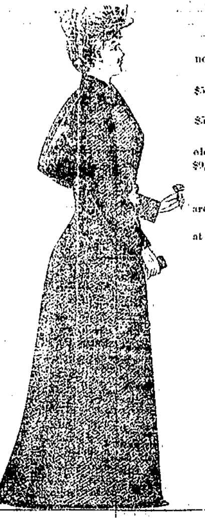
25 pieces glass toweling at 9c per yd., worth 12½c.
Heavy linen toweling, 7c a yard, worth 9c.
22 inch toweling, all linen, 10c a yard, good value at 12½c.
Red table linen 25c per yd, fast colors.
25 doz. regular 12½c towels, for 10c.
25 doz. regular 18c towels, for 12½c.

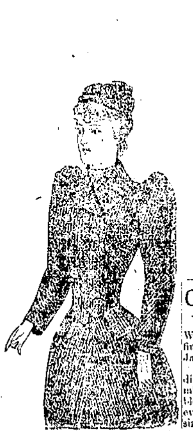
Louis Wolf & Co., 54 Calhoun St.

Fashionable Garments.

A generous showing of Paris, London and Berlin creations, embracing about all that's new, novel and desirable, brought out for the fall and winter season. There are many good reasons why close, careful buyers should investigate this season's attractions in ladies', misses', children's and infants' outer wraps.

If you want style, quality and price combined you will have to come to us.





But no Fashionable Prices.

1 lot 34 inch long, all wool, Diagonal Jackets, for $5, can not be duplicated anywhere for less than $7.50.

50 black beaver jackets, all sizes, undisputed bargains, at $5.00, worth $8.

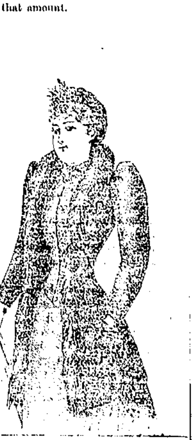
50 tan colored jackets, box back, good value at $8.50, for $5.00.

3 doz. 34 inch long tan and grey colored jackets, with electric seal trimming, not equalled anywhere for less than $9, we will sell at $6.50.

A $5.00 beaver jacket with fur shawl will be sold at $3.75.

2 doz. coats of fine diagonal material, satin lined, which are fully worth $12.00, for $9.00.

36 nicely trimmed children's cloaks, sizes 4 to 8 years, at $2.50, worth double that amount.



CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!

A few of the pretty styles which we show in our Cloak Department are the Watteau and Plaited Back Jackets, high grade Cheviots and plain cloth Reefers, fine Diagonal Reefers, long Diagonal Reefers, Tailor-made Beaver Jackets, Russian Jackets, new coats of fancy and illuminated mixtures, etc.

We also carry an endless variety of Fur Capes, Muffs and Boas, in all the different kinds of Furs, at prices to suit everybody. Ladies' street suits in new mixtures, stripes and plain cloths, the very latest cuts of Eaton suits, Russian blouse suits, Reefer suits, Fashionable suits, etc., help to make this department ever more interesting. We also carry a full line of Children's worsted suits in sizes from 4 to 12 years.

Dress Goods.

25 pieces Fancy Striped Suiting, worth 50c, for 27c per yard.

42-inch all wool Cashimers, all colors, at 50c per yard, good value at 62½c.

Double width fancy plaid Jamestown, regular 35, 40, 45 and 50c qualities, for 30 and 35c per yard.

A large line of all wool Storm Serges, in all shades, at 50c per yard, good value at 65c.

A line of all wool colored Bengalines, one of the most stylish weaves of the season, $1 per yard.

All the latest tints of all wool Crepes, just the thing for a handsome evening dress, at 75c per yard, regular price $1.

We also have a large assortment of those beautiful embroidered wool Crepes, in all the latest evening shades. This material will make a very elaborate evening dress. $1.48 per yard, regular price $2.

Space will not permit us to give you any more prices, but among the above materials you will find such popular weaves as these: Changeable Bengalines, Changeable Velours, Poplins, Storm Serges, Changeable Hair-striped Bengalines, Mixed Cheviots, Whip Cords, French Broad Cloths, Etc., Etc.

Toilets.

All Toilet Articles at Cost.

Carpets.

Think of it!

48c a yard for a Brussels Carpet, in highest coloring and style, that will compare with the finest.

Here is another big drive:

14 patterns of Moquette Carpets; to close out, at the unheard of low price 90c a yard.

Another bargain:

Ingrain Carpets, that sell regularly at 50c, go in this sale at 45c a yard.

Still another cut:

Our $5 Chenille Curtains will go at $3.98 a pair.

Our $7.50 Chenille Curtains will be put in this sale at $5 a pair.

Everybody likes nice Rugs.

Our Fur Rugs are wonderfully cheap and pretty.

Smyrna Rugs in all the new colorings.

You will soon want Blankets.

We have the line, and the price ranges from 80c to $15 a pair.

We sell Comforts cheaper and better than you can make them. In fact, this department contains everything to be found in a first-class carpet store.

P. S.--Our Work is Our Pride.

We are Agents for the STANDARD Fashion Sheet.	Mail Orders Receive PROMPT Attention.

Remember, these are only a Few of the Many Bargains that are to be Found with Us.

Louis Wolf & Co., 54 Calhoun St.

ROOT & COMPANY.

You will find here---Correct Styles,
The Best Qualities,
A Rich Assortment of

Seal Skin and Fur Wraps.

Our Fur Department stands at the head of anything in the state. We have never before done such a business in Furs.

A constant adding to the Attractiveness.

The Money Saving Prices are doing the busines.

TODAY we commence showing an extra choice line of
Real Seal Capes,
Real Mink Capes,
Real Persian Lamb Capes,
At Moderate Prices.

TODAY we have opened up
New Astrachan Capes,
Monkey Capes,
Opossum Capes,
China Seal Capes.
See the great specialty in
Pulled Coney Capes.

All the above in three different lengths and all sizes.

An elegant line of
Fur Neck Pieces,
At Very Low Prices.

Visit this department if only to see the handsome NewFurs.

THE NEW YORK STORE.

All the schools of Ossian are closed on account of the epidemic of diphtheria and all the country schools throughout the township are closed. A systematic effort is being made to eradicate the disease, which, just now, is playing such sad havoc with the little ones.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shoaff, of New York, who have been visiting relatives and friends in this city left today for their eastern home.

County Clerk D. W. Souder returned yesterday from Indianapolis with Allen county's quota of state ballots—37,000 in all. The ballots and other paraphernalia came in five huge boxes and will not be tapped until next week.

David Tegtmeyer last evening raised a fine hickory pole in front of his residence, at No. 77 Superior street. The pole is one of the handsomest which has been put up in the city this campaign.

UnderweaR

Our Underwear Department is crowded with good things.

The RIGHT things at the RIGHT prices.

X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

TOOL CHESTS GO FREE to every purchaser of a Suit or Overcoat in our boys department to the amount of $5.00 or Over.

WE STUMP THEM ALL

When it comes to stylish, well made CLOTHING.

Our competitors' don't understand how it is possible for us to give such sterling values in Men's fine clothing, but WE do.

Single or Double
Breasted Sack Suits

In Black Cheviots, Fine Scotches and Home Spuns at $9, $10, $12, $15, $18.

Single or Double
Breasted Overcoats

In Kerseys, Meltons, Cheviots, Friezes, Chinchillas, Etc., at $10, $12, $15, $18, $20.

Storm Ulsters

In Irish Frieze, Fur Beavers and heavy Cassimere that are cut extra long, have warm flannel linings—some with satin yokes, at $8, $9, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20.

Campaign Blowers GO FREE to all our boy patrons in any department of our great store.

X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

Sam, Pete & Max.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1892.

Persons Desiring THE DAILY SENTINEL served at their homes can secure it by postal card, request, or order through telephone 173. Where delivery is irregular or too late, please make immediate complaint to the Office.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Sunday. For Indiana—Fair, northerly winds; slightly cooler Sunday morning followed in northern portions by rising temperature.

FRESH LOCAL LINES.

W. Butler, of Van Wert, is at the Randall.

C. W. Smally, of Dunkirk, is in the city, at the Rich.

C. B. Wiley was out yesterday for the first time since his recent illness.

Frank Dwelly is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dwelly.

Mr. William Skelley has returned from a week's visit with friends in Chicago.

Mr. Steve Geger has recovered from a four weeks' illness and is back at work again.

Dr. Ogle and wife have returned from North Webster, where they had a pleasant visit.

W. S. Danes, foreman of bridge work on the Wabash railway, is in the city, stopping at the Rich.

James M. Purviance, of Huntington county, yesterday fell from a tree on his farm and was badly hurt.

Monday Misses Laura and Lida Woodworth will leave for an extended visit to Detroit, Toledo and other cities.

Mrs. Charles O. Broxton will leave in a few days to join her husband at Great Falls, Mont., where he is practicing law.

Claude Smith, of La Otto, is in the city and about the 1st of January will remove to this city to reside permanently.

The Fort Wayne foot ball team will play a game with the Howe Grammar school boys, at Lima, Ohio, on November 12th.

Benoit Ellert, of the New Aveline house barber shop, was in Whitley county hunting quail yesterday. He had fair success.

The Fort Wayne ball club still insists upon a game with the Concordia team and denies the championship of the Concordia nine.

The LaGrange Standard says: "Mrs. J. F. Snyder went yesterday to Fort Wayne, where she will remain for a few weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. Smith."

On Michigan avenue, Chicago, next Friday evening, Misses Addie and Hattie Robertson will give a party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Bruner, of Kokomo.

Frank Gable, for a long time a trusted employe of the Fruit House, has severed his connection with that institution and will take the road as a commercial traveler for a Chicago firm.

Frank Klotz, Ed. Fox, Chas. Bohn, Pete Harber, Pete Zurbuch, Wm. Kleinsarger, Chas. Lappard, Frank Barnes, of this city, will attend a leap year party at Decatur on Hallow e'en.

'Squire Ryan's son, W. C. Ryan, now living at Seattle, is winning laurels for himself as a political speaker. He has been secured by the democrats to make two speeches per week during the campaign.

Last evening the members of the Q. & O. club were entertained at the club rooms by the youngest member, Archie Sargent, who celebrated his twenty-first birthday and announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland.

The Bob-o'-Link club have just completed refitting and refurnishing their club rooms, on Calhoun street, and now have one of the most handsome club rooms in the city. They will open the season with a grand masquerade ball on the 22d of November.

The Decatur Democrat says: "Dick" Townsend put in a few days in the city this week looking up the finishing of the new Burt House. The carpenter work is all that yet remains to its being completed, and with such expeditious workmen as Mr. Tite Ernst, we will not have many more days to wait for the grand opening."

"The Spider and Fly," its brilliant costumes, gorgeous scenery, fantastic accessories, most beautiful ladies, terpsichorean wonders and clever specialties, will be presented at the Masonic Temple tonight. The company presenting this costly extravaganza is a new one, and was recruited abroad especially for this production.

Jennie Schele, who was reported lost at the police headquarters by her father, night before last, had merely gone to a neighbor's with a playmate. The police department is always willing and ready to aid in the search for missing children but are annoyed by the fact that when lost children are found their parents think it of no consequence to notify the department.

The many barns destroyed by fire in northern Indiana during the past month should set the people to thinking. In most cases the origin of the fire is unknown and the loss heavy. It is more than likely that at least two-thirds of these fires have been caused by worthless tramps who are prowling about the country seeking what they may devour before going into winter quarters in the city. Tell the tramps to move on.

A. B. Weeks, an electrician in the employ of the Fort Wayne Electric Railway company, and residing at No. 398 East Washington street, was a caller at police headquarters this forenoon. He came to report a stolen watch. On last Tuesday his wife left his gold watch lying on the dresser in her room, and some time during the day a sneak thief entered the house and made off with it. The watch was an open face one and upon it were engraved the following initials: "A. T. M." **There is no clew to the thief.**

Charles Falk will spend Sunday in Chicago.

Geo. H. Hill, of Muncie, is a guest of the Randall.

Dr. Geary, of Coesse, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Frank Sallinger, of Memphis, Tenn., spent a few days in the city this week.

George DeWald & Co.'s show window is one of the most attractive in the city.

Miss Delia Gallop was the guest of Mrs. William Hassinger a few days this week.

L. Long, of North Baltimore, Ohio, is the guest of Ross Gardner, of Clay street.

Alfred Peebes, a prominent business man of New York, will spend Sunday in this city.

Miss Mary Hoffman has returned from a visit of several weeks in Youngstown, Ohio.

Mrs. McCaffery, of the south side, has returned from a week's visit at Butler, Ind.

Misses Della Kyle and Grace Umbenour, of Hicksville, Ohio, are visiting friends in this city.

Miss Dizzie Leighton, of Warsaw, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Breen, of DeWald street.

Louis White, a farmer living in Pleasant township, lost a valuable horse a few days ago by poison.

A great prairie fire southwest of the city, last night, lighted up the heavens for miles, about 6 o'clock.

Misses Bessie and Winnie Brady will arrive in the city next Tuesday and be the guests of Miss Jennie Ninde.

A large audience attended the exercises at the Taylor university last evening given by the Philalethean society.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Third Presbyterian church was entertained by the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Boggs last evening.

George Abdon and wife and sister, Miss Eva, went to Lafayette, where they were called by the death of their father.

The Y. P. S. C. E., of Plymouth Congregational church, have arranged a social and entertainment for Hallow 'een evening.

W. L. Kerlin last night lost a valuable English bull terrier pup. The dog answers to the name of Kit and was white in color.

The Fort Wayne Organ company has on exhibition a fine organ at the Fort Wayne Music company's ware house, on Calhoun street.

The Y. P. C. U. of the first U. B. church will give an oyster supper at the parsonage, 292 East Lewis street, next Tuesday evening.

M. Diehl, of this city, has been made preferred creditor of G. W. Freemeyer & Co., of Portland, who recently failed for $20,000 with only $8,000 assets.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mungen are entertaining Mrs. J. P. Dennis, of Greely, Colo.; Mrs. J. H. Eaton, of Bluffton, Ohio, and Mrs. F. Adams, of St. Marys, Ohio.

Word has been received in this city of the death of one of the children of Mr. and Mrs. George Phelps, of Chicago. Mr. Phelps formerly resided in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hare, 204 East Wayne street, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sorg, of East Main street, are each rejoicing over the advent of a daughter.

Mrs. John Kidd, of Liberty street, will arrive in the city this evening. She has been in Scotland for over six months. Mrs. Kidd's sister accompanys her to America.

Conductor F. N. Bolman, of the Wabash, is spending his vacation at Colina, Ohio, with Jacob Morlins, formerly of this city. The gentleman are putting the time in hunting and fishing.

Ed Buck went to Columbia City the other evening with the Hendricks club. Ed has an attraction at that place, so much so that he missed the special train for home. He stayed until morning.

The picture of Carl Peter Swain is printed in this week's edition of the Labor Herald. "Carl" is a handsome fellow and if he is elected to the legislature would without doubt please the ladies.

An interesting dramatic event of the coming week will be the production in this city Tuesday next of the New York success, "The Power of the Press," under the management of Augustus Piton.

Geo. Gagen, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, while making a coupling at Columbia City this morning had his finger mashed in a serious manner. Gagen resides at No. 76 Taylor street. Dr. Stemen cared for the wounded man.

Mr. and Mrs. Manning Smith have returned from Chicago where they were visiting their son, Homer Smith and his family. Mrs. Smith, jr., also came down from Chicago and is now the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Racine, of Bloomingdale.

J. D. Bickford, a Fort Wayne saloon keeper, claims to have caught a sturgeon in Lake Erie a few days ago which weighed 185 pounds. This is the largest fish caught by a local fisherman this season. Mr. Bickford also caught a number of smaller fish.

In police court this morning there was one lonely drunk. Thomas Cunningham, an old offender, bowed his head and said "guilty." Mayor Zollinger fined him $1 and costs, and until the amount is paid Thomas will go to jail and earn back $10.50 from the county.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon a drunken stranger entered the store of G. Niemann & Son and spit upon the counter and otherwise conducted himself in an unbecoming manner. The patrol wagon was called and in less than five minutes the drunk was landed in the cooler.

Cure for rheumatism or neuralgia. Buy a 25 cent bottle of Salvation Oil and use it according to direction. It will cure the worst case.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The Ladies Social Club Entertains at Pedro.

Several Surprise Parties Given—Other Items of Interest to the Social World.

Mr. Dave Scheib is soon to be married to an east side young lady.

Miss Alice Crane entertains friends this evening at a Hallow e'en party.

Miss Lulu Barrows will entertain her friends at her home on West Wayne street this evening.

A Hallow e'en party will be given by Miss Lillian Ried Monday evening at her home in Lakeside.

Monday evening the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Plymouth Congregational church will give a Hallow e'en social.

Mrs. C. M. Comparet entertained the East End Social club last evening at her home on Division street.

Miss Grace White entertains the Ladies Social club at her home on Barr street next Wednesday afternoon.

The entertainment given by the International Business College Literary society last evening was very pleasant.

Mrs. A. E. Mahin entertained her friends at a delightful tea party Friday evening at her home, on Michigan avenue.

Miss Anna Ferguson pleasantly entertained the members of the junior class of the Central Grammer school last evening.

Miss Bird Richey left yesterdry for Huntington and last evening and attended a reception given in honor of Mr. Harmon Purviance and his bride.

The family reunion held at the home of Mr. George McAllister, the popular grocer, who lives on South Broadway, was a very pleasant affair. The occasion was the celebration of his birthday anniversary.

Invitations have been received in this city for the wedding of Miss Mattie Kemp and Mr. George Kemerly, both of Racine, Wisconsin. Miss Kemp has visited in this city and has many friends here. Mr. Kemerly is a prominent young business man of Racine.

The home of Miss Lillie Scheifer, 135 Montgomery street, was the scene of a merry surprise party Thursday evening. The hostess entertained her guests most charmingly and the P. K. club assisted her by playing some of its sweetest music. Those present were: Misses Tillie Bender, Lillie Scheifer, Clara Honeck, Emma Rehling and Mr. Henry Hagist.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the ball to be given by the members of the Standard club on Monday evening. The affair promises to rival in point of beauty and elegance any similar event that has taken place here. The committee in charge of arrangements is composed of Messrs. Manuel Rosenthal, Sam Wolf, Joseph Lehman and Al Friend.

The following cards have been received in this city and tell their own story: Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Rapp announce the marriage of their niece, Viola Marie Hunter to M. David Francis Lingane, Monday, October 24, 1892, Chicago. At home after November 15, 34 Wesleyan avenue, Providence, R. I. The bride formerly resided in this city and has many friends here.

The entertainment and social given last evening by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Salem Reformed church was a most enjoyable affair. Those who took part were Misses Emilie Habercorn, Anna Robman, Emma Heth, Frieda Haller, Tillie Heth, Anna Korn, Ida Basil, Johanna Wehnert, Martha Knelling and Mr. Conrad Seelig. The Rev. Kneeling, D. D., delivered the closing address.

At a meeting of the different florists of the city last evening, arrangement were made to give a great chrysanthemum show the second week in November. The affair will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall and promises to be one of the most brilliant events of the kind in this city as chrysanthemums of every shade, color and kind will be exhibited as well as cut flowers, and altogether there will be a collection of flowers and plants that will be a joy for all.

Among the many surprise parties of this week of surprises, the one tendered Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, at their home on Baker street, was not the least pleasant nor could the guests have enjoyed the dancing, games and music more than at this one. The supper served by the hostess ended a delightful evening. The guests were Misses Maggie and Lizzie Logan, Nellie and Mamie Conners, Maggie Roch, Annie Zimmerman, Ella Williams, Jennie Chauncey, Lucy Pressler, Katie Roch and Kittie Golden, Mr. and Mrs. Logan and Mr. and Mrs. Commcavish.

The surprise tendered Mr. J. Sible, Thursday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, on Baker street, was a very pleasant affair. A number of guests were in attendance and enjoyed themselves with dancing, cards, music and feasting until a late hour. Among the guests were Misses Frances Jacobs, Nellie and May Conors, Lizzie and Maggie Logan, Jenette Chauncey, Annie Zimmerman, Kittie Golden, Katie and Maggie Roche, Lucy Roosevelt, Nellie Williams, and Messrs. Lew Brown, John Sible, Charles Rosevelt, M. H. Larriemore, A. Smith, Charles Hellinger, Will Reed and Mr. and Mrs. Logan, and Mr. and Mrs. Cominavish.

Last evening the members of the Ladies Social club gave the first of the series of entertainments to be given once a month during the winter. The affair was a pedro party given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Rabus and the entertainers for the evening were: Mesdames Rabus, Metzgar, Shryock, Misses Eva Nelson and Anna Ward. Eight tables at pedro is not an ordinary occurence, but the guests moved about without a single jar and at the close of the playing Mrs. R. Learmouth was declared the winner of the ladies first prize and Mr. James Fry carried off the gentleman's first prize. The former was an olive dish of Vienna ware and the latter a box of cigars. The members of the club and guests present were: Messrs. and Mesdames Harry Metzgar, R. Learmouth, Frank Fee, Charles Colerick, Dr. and Mrs. J. McLean, Mesdames Ed Carey, G. Henley, Clara Pierce, the Misses Eva Nelson, Connie Wilder, Grace White, Kittie Hattersley, Laura and Lida Woodworth, Alice Coombs, Alice Ward and Messrs. James Fry, Millard, G. Rabus, R. Hanna, F. Keplinger, H. Bond, F. Lightfoot, C. McDougal and Irwin Randall.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Closing 1:15 p. m.—Wheat, Oct., 69¾c; Dec., 71½@¾c; May, 77⅞@78c.

Corn, Oct., 40⅛c; Nov., 40⅛c; Dec., 40⅝c; May, 45⅛c.

Oats, Oct., 28⅛c; Nov., 29⅛c; Dec., 30⅛c; May, 34½@⅝c.

Pork, Oct., $11.90; Nov., $11.90; Jan., $13.20.

Lard, Oct., $8.40; Nov., $7.82½; Jan., $7.50; May, $7.57½.

Ribs, Oct., $11.75; Nov., $7.25; Jan., $6.75.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Ill., Oct. 29.—Cattle, receipts, 3,500; steady.

Hogs, receipts, 16,000; weak, 15@20c lower. Heavy, $5.30@$5.75; mixed and medium, $5.25@$5.75; light, $5.00@$5.60.

Sheep, receipts, 1,000; quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Oct., 29.—Closed.—Wheat, cash, 70@72½c; Dec., 72½c bid; May, 78⅝c.

Corn, cash, 41c.

Oats, nominal.

Rye, cash, 55c.

Cloverseed, cash, $6.65@6 67½; Nov., $6.65; Dec., $6.67½; Jan., $6.75; March, $6.80@6.82½.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Wheat, No. 2 red winter, 73½@74c cash; Oct., 73⅛c; Nov., 73⅛c; Dec., 75⅛c; May, 82⅛c.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, 49c cash and Oct.; Nov., 49½c; Dec., 51c.

Oats, No. 2 mixed, 34½c, cash; Oct., 34½c; Nov., 34½c.

Rye, quiet; western, 59@60c.

Barley, nominal.

Sugar, refined, in light demand; cut loaf and crushed, 5 5-16@5¼c; granulated, 4 15-16@5c; mould A, 5@5 3-16c.

Coffee, spot lots, steady; fair Rio cargoes, No 7, 16¼@16½c.

Pork, quiet; mess, $12.25@12 50 for old.

Lard, quiet; Oct., $9.00; Nov., $8.25.

Butter, firm; creamery state extras, 28@28½c; western extras, 29@29½c.

Cheese, firm; state factory full cream fancy white, Sept. 10½c.

Eggs, slow; state new laid, 24@25c; western, 22½@23c.

WHEN the New York oyster beds are made locations for cholera stations, the statistics of the profits of the oyster trade are likely to be punctuated with comma bacillus.

YELLOW is the most undesirable, as well as the least fashionable of all colors just now. The more conspicuously it is displayed, the more it is shunned.

Another Drop on Sugar.

All White Sugar down ½c per pound.
Crushed and Powdered 5c pound.
Standard Granulated 5c pound.
FRUIT HOUSE.

First of the season. Rabbit lunch tonight at J. Bothner's place, 136 Calhoun street.

If you desire a good smoke, go to Geo. H. Loesch, where you can get both imported, Key West and domestic cigars.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters.

Large Selects for Frying, 34c can.
S. & W., Best Stewing, 26c can.
Best Celery, 23c bunch.
Dark Colored Cape Cod Cranberries, 7c quart.
FRUIT HOUSE.

The Newest,
The Nobbiest
Line of fall and winter Suitings, Overcoats and Trowserings ever brought to the city. Call and make your selection while the stock is complete.

PERRY N. D'HAVEN,
34 East Berry Street.

Lincoln Day.

On account of the great republican demonstration to be held at Fort Wayne, November 2, the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville railroad will hold their evening train until 5 p. m. to accommodate those desiring to attend. 29 2t

For chapped hands, face and lips use Loesch's Toilet Cream, 25c per bottle.

Gold paper at 1c per roll at Fred Kreilbaum's, 90 Barr St. 24-6t

Gold paper at 1c per roll at Fred Kreilbaum's, 90 Barr St. 24-6

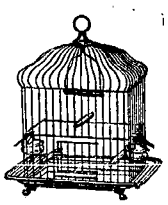
$5,000 to loan on long time. Address for further particulars Box 33, City. 26-tf

Tresselt's Hungarian Process and Silver Dollar Flour are the best in the market. Take no other. Also "Pillsbury's Best," Springwheat Patent. all-1m

A Dog Lost.

A black and tan Gordon setter, white spot on breast, about 8 or 10 months old, and answers to name of Don, was lost east of city on Maysville road. A reward for return of dog to Loesch's drug store, corner of Barr and East Wayne streets, city. 28 2t

BIRD CAGES! ≡ BIRD CAGES!



Just Received a Large Shipment. Call and See Them. Also a Full Line of Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle. Agents for Laflin & Rand Powder Co. Grand & Judson Blasting Powder. Repairing of Guns a Specialty. Steel Stamps and Stencils Furnished on Short Notice. All goods Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction or Money Refunded.

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM,
58 EAST MAIN STREET.

PAST THE CENTURY POINT.

And Ninety-Nine Years a Resident of America.

Ninety-nine years in the country's history has wrought wonders, and Miss Nancy Marvin, of Martinsville, Ind., has been associated with America that length of time. She was born in London, England, October 25, 1789, and landed in New York in 1793, having celebrated her one hundred and third birthday the 25th of this month. Her father, on arriving at New York, tried to rent a stable or booth in which to carry on a meat market, he being a butcher, but being an Englishman, was unable to rent a room of any kind. They next went to Philadelphia, with no better success than they had experienced in New York, and from there to Baltimore, where he secured a room and carried on business for many years. In 1818 Miss Marvin was engaged to marry Nicholas Hayes. Everything was in readiness; the wedding day was set for October 9, 1818, but on Saturday, October 4, her lover sickened and died. Although seventy-four long years have elapsed since the date fixed for her wedding, she has ever been true to her old lover, and tears course down her time-worn face while she talks of her boy lover. Her faculties are but little impaired, and, considering her great age, she is a marvelously well preserved person. Aunty Baldy, of Terre Haute, who was 103 years old last September, is the only lady in the state besides Miss Marvin who has attained such an advanced age. James Culvert, living east of that city, was 103 years old last September.

Plantation Drops, Cream Wafers, Salted Almonds, always fresh at Howe's Candy Kitchen, 85 Calhoun street.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The time for paying taxes without penalty expires the first Monday in November. For the accommodation of those who desire to pay taxes in the evening the county treasurer's office will be open on and after Monday, Oct. 31st, from 7 o'clock to 8:30.

E. BECKMAN,
Treas. Allen Co.

Notice.

Please take notice that any persons purchasing any portion of the late John Taylor's and Harriet Taylor, his wife's, estate will see the same is duly released by William C. Taylor and wife, otherwise the title will be invalid.

28-5t WILLIAM C. TAYLOR.

W. M. Scheele.

Call and Examine

My Stock of Footwear before going down town. I can please you at prices that are astonishing.

352 South Calhoun St.

BUY MEYERS'
Fine Chocolates and Bon Bons,
FRESH EVERY DAY.
—OR FOR A—
Fine Box of Candy
—CALL AT—
The Candy Bazaar,
Cor. Berry & Harrison Sts.

H. J. ASH'S

Elegant New Stove House is open. He is showing a large and handsome line of Stoves at lower prices than ever. It will do you good to examine his Bright New Stock of Kitchen Furnishing Goods. Store open every evening until 9 o'clock. If you are in need of a Stove or Kitchen Goods do not fail to see his stock all marked at bottom Cash Price.

6 EAST COLUMBIA STREET.

MEYER BROS.,

Wholesale and Retail Agents for

NATIONAL
White Lead and Colors

Sherwin Williams' Colored House and Barn Paints and Fine Colors.

Carry Ogden's Cottage Paints.

Neal's Carriage Paints.

Parrott's Extra Varnish.

McClosky's Wood Stains, Etc.

Largest Supply of Paint Brushes in the city.

Ask for Our Sample Color Cards.

MEYER BROS.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

(Pixley & Long Block, East Berry Street.)

We Offer the Following Seasonable Attractions at Extremely Low Prices:

Children's Fur Sets!
A splendid line of all the popular Styles and Furs at $2 & $2 50.

Eiderdown Cloakings!
The largest assortment and lowest prices in the city. All colors and patterns; also a new line of Plaid and Stripe Cloakings, from 50c a yard up.

Ladies' Fur Capes and Muffs!
A Splendid Black Coney Cape at $3.00, better qualities at $3.75, $5.00 and up, all of the popular Military Capes in all the Leading Furs.

MUFFS!
Black Hare Muffs at 29c, 50c and 75c. Seal Muffs at $1.50, $2 00 and up. A full line of Opossum, Astrachan, Monkey and Krimmer Muffs at Low Prices.

A Special Bargain!
100 Black Feather Boas, full length and best quality for $1 90 each. There will be none left after this week.

Children's Caps and Bonnets!
JUST RECEIVED—All the latest shapes in Plush, Cashmere, Fancy Silk, Etc., and they run in price from 25c up.

Blankets and Comforts!
This weather makes you think of them and we can supply you and guarantee the best value for the money ever shown. **Splendid Comforts at 50c, 75c and $1.00.** The largest size and finest goods at $1.50 $2 and $2.25.

BLANKETS!
We can't begin to tell you of what we have. Come and see for yourself. We have them in White, Grey and Scarlet, from 75c, $100, $1.25 and up.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We seem to be doing most of the Cloak Business this year and the stock is being constantly renewed. No old goods, but the Latest Styles and at Lower Prices Than Anywhere Else. Save Your Dollars By Buying Cloaks Here.

One Price to All:

BEADELL & COMPANY,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

BEST LIGHTED STORE in the CITY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne at the council chamber in the circuit court room until Tuesday, the 22d day of November, 1892, for the following work:

For constructing a 42-inch iron pipe sewer on [illegible] st., from the brick sewer now constructed on the south line of the right of way of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad to the brick sewer on the north side of said railroad.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer where all information concerning the work may be had.

The common council reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

By order of the common council.

F. M. RANDALL,
City Civil Engineer.

D 29 & 5-12-19

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Children—Saturday afternoon; beginners, 2 to 4; advanced, 4 to 5; social time, 3 to 4; advanced, 5 to 5:30.
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